

ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER

TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 55

February 15, 1939

No. 12

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SECURITY



STARCH PLANT

CLINTON STARCHES
FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

QUALITY

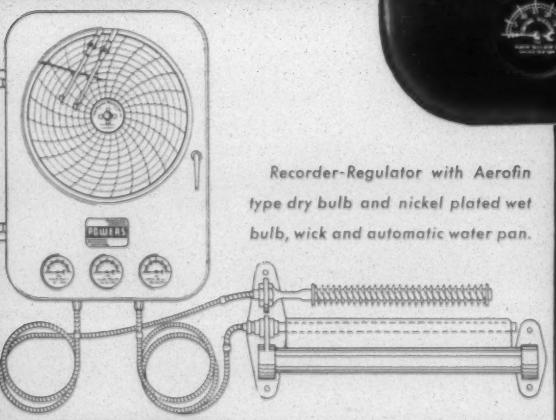
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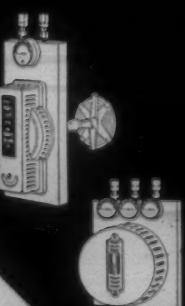
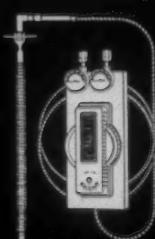
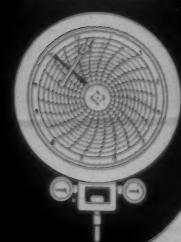
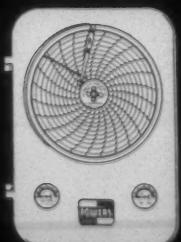
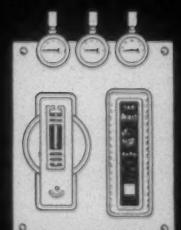
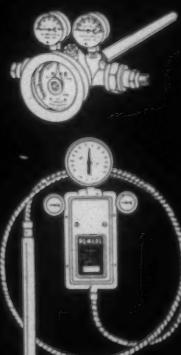
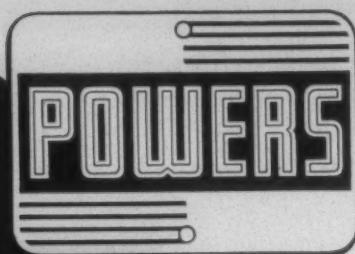
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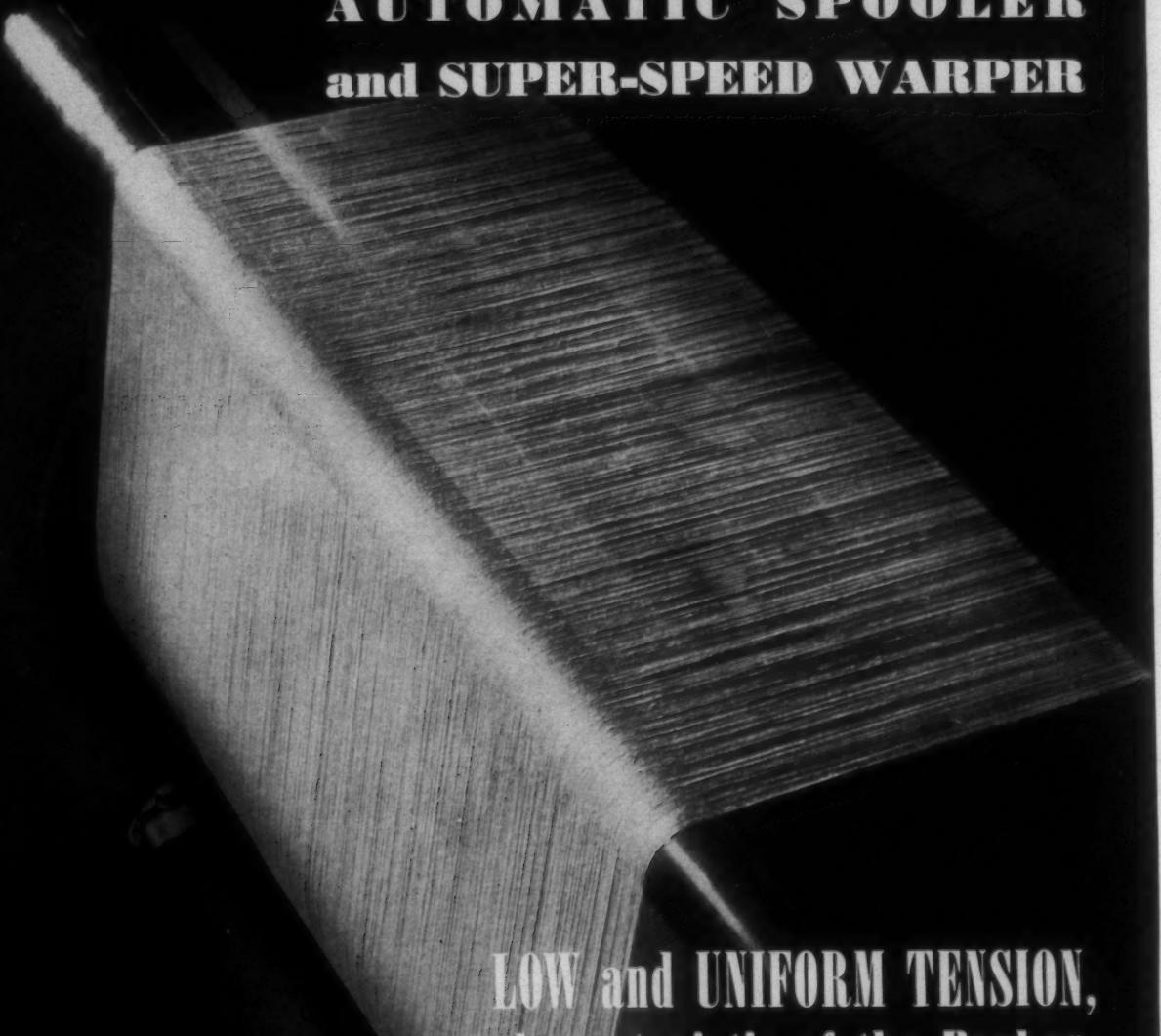
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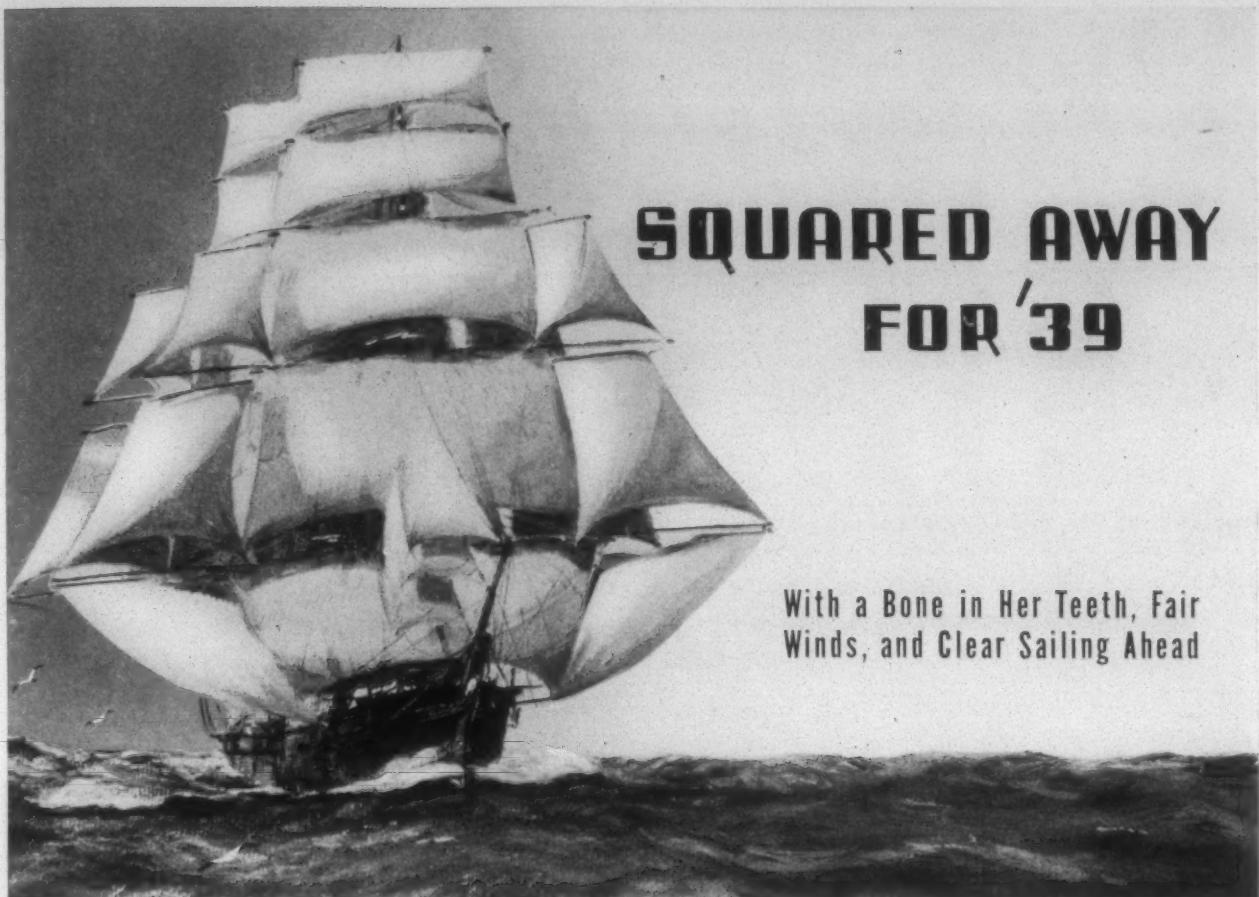
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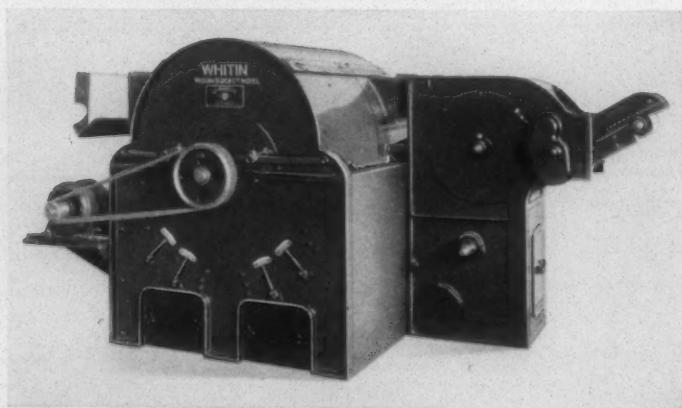
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Will deliver stock well opened and free from curl or stringiness. It will not damage the cotton.



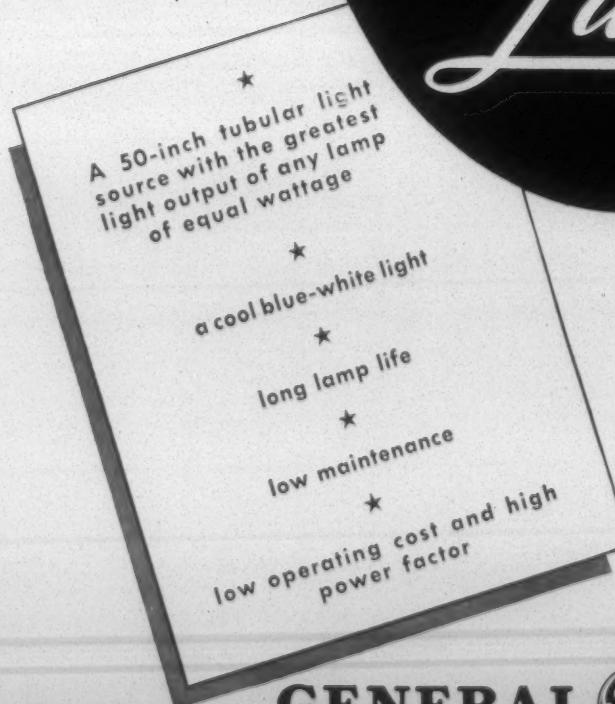
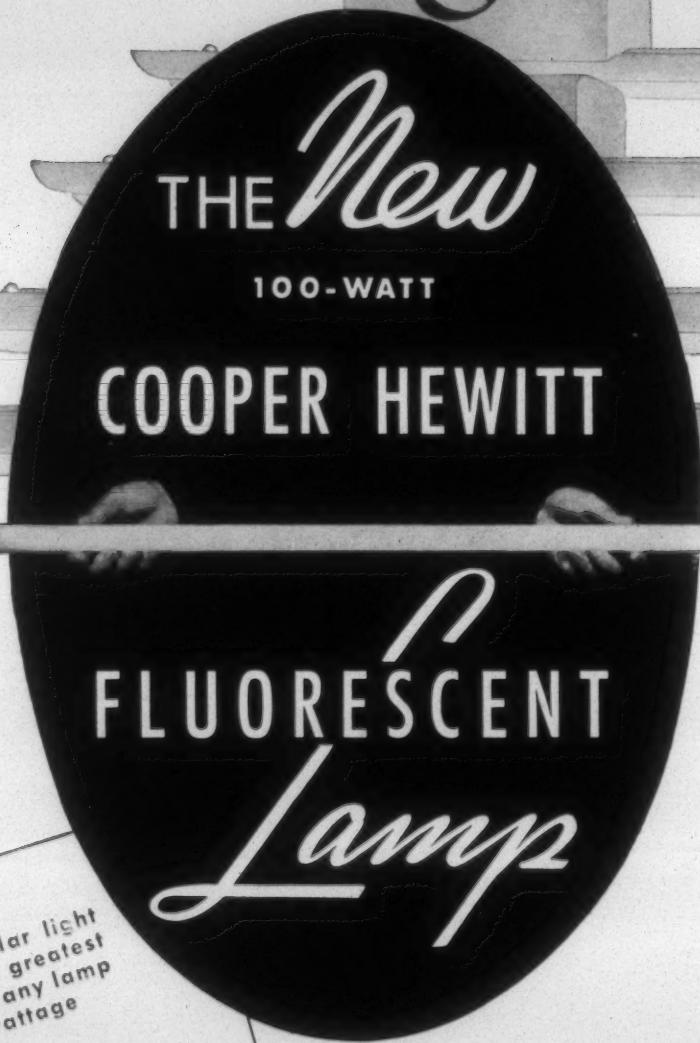
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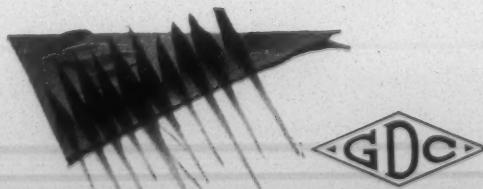
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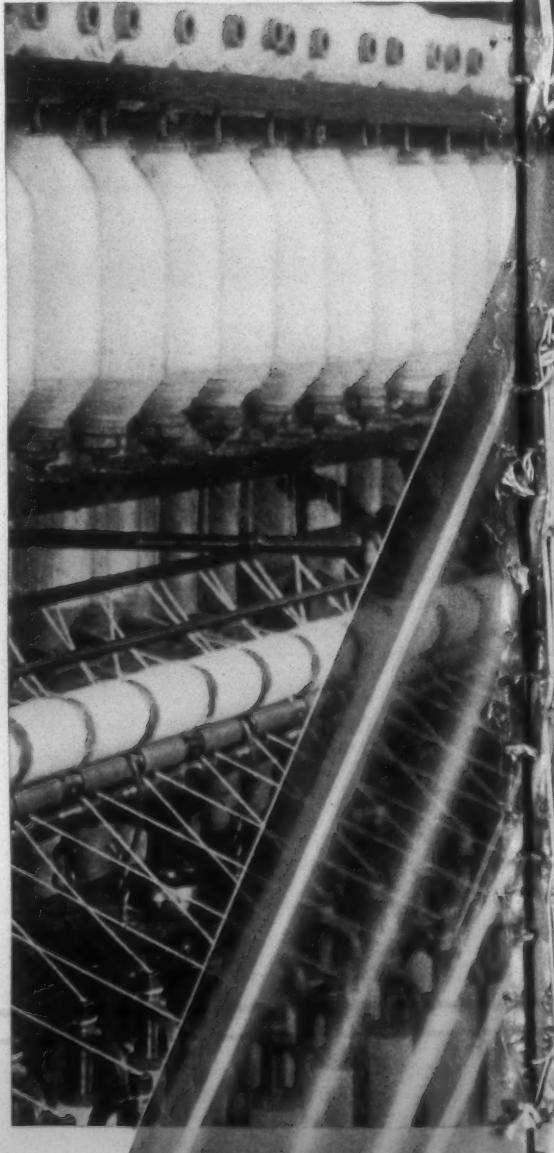
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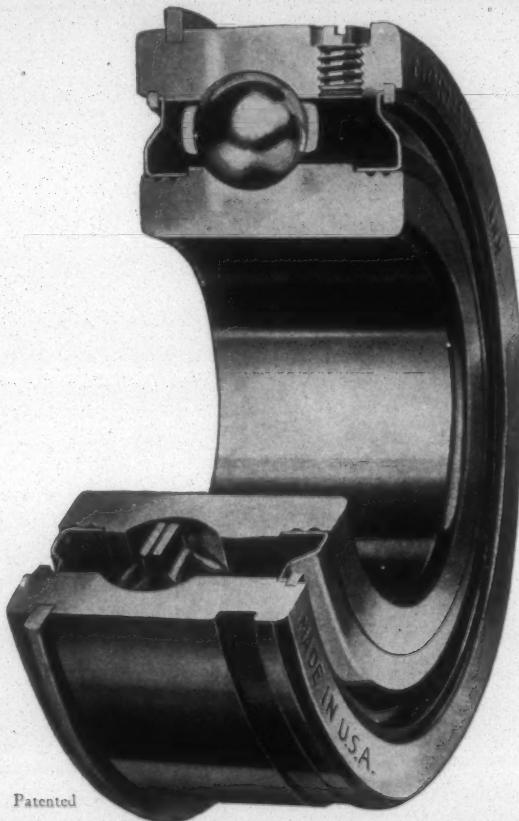
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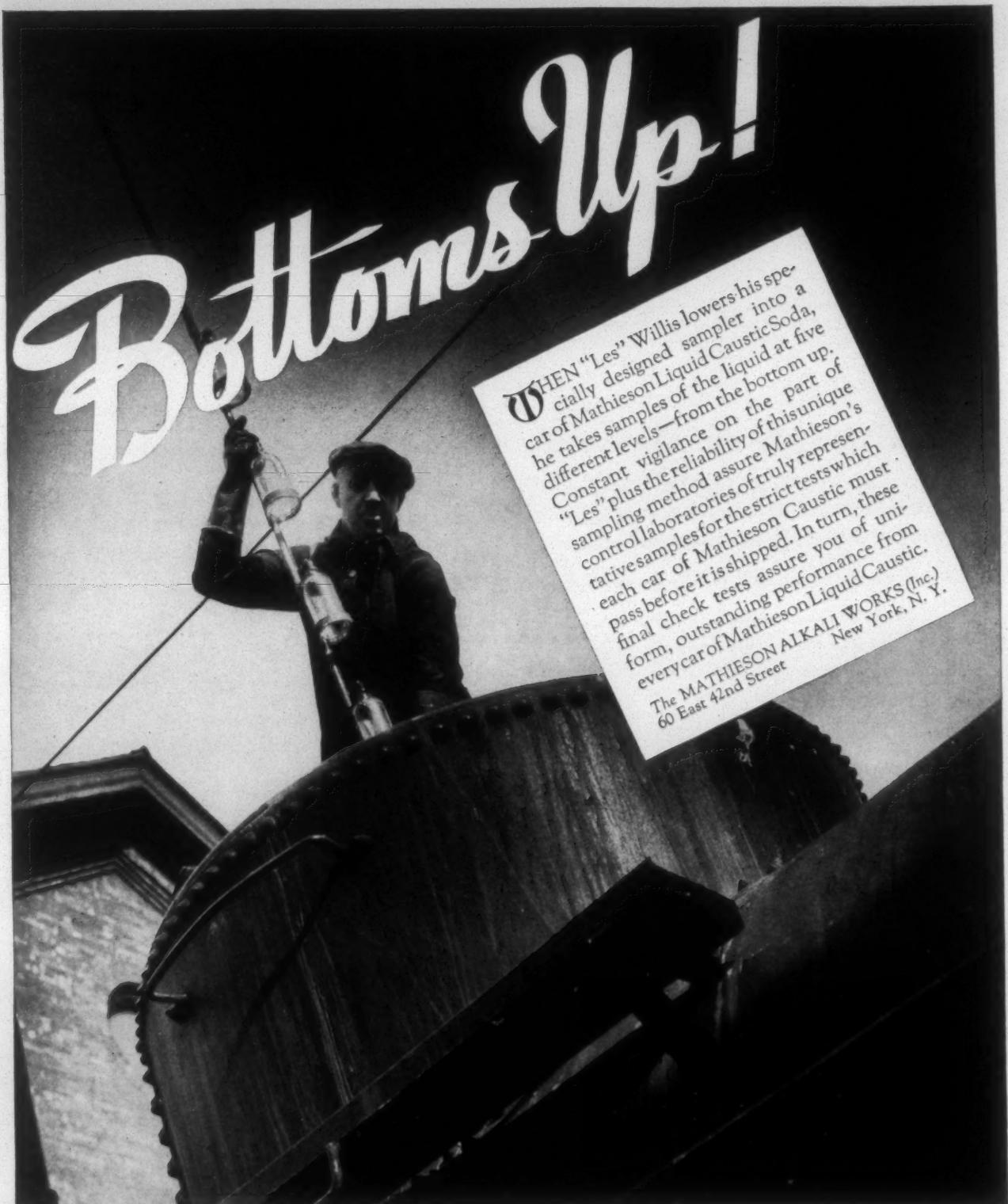
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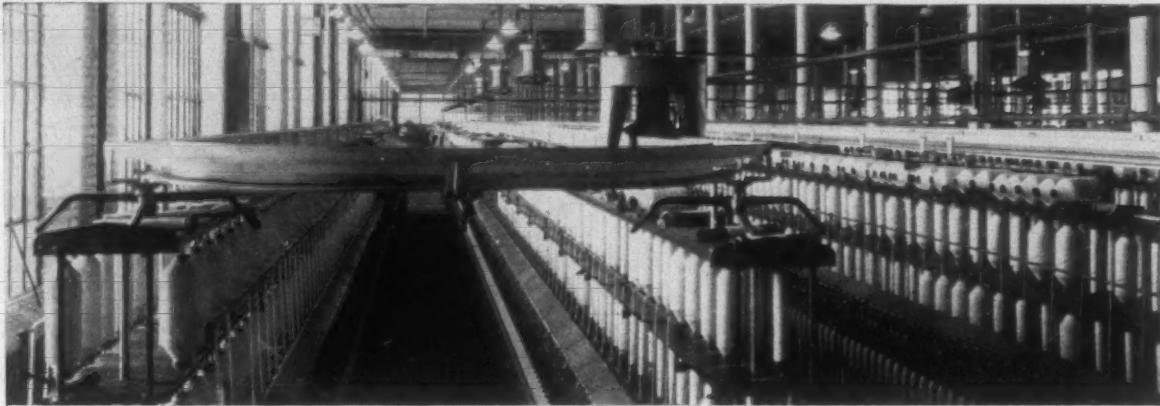
TEXTILE BULLETIN



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1938 Improvements and Developments in Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

A LARGE SHARE of the credit for the growth and success of the textile industry in the South is properly credited to the Southern manufacturer's interest in new equipment and processing developments and his willingness to adopt them when he has been convinced of their advantages and economies.

In recent years, improvements in major machinery, the introduction of new equipment and the perfection of new processes have steadily increased in both number and importance. One of the reasons for this is the fact that whereas the textile industry was at one time devoted almost entirely to the manufacture of wearing apparel and plain household goods, today the term "textiles" includes such items as industrial belting, fabricated gears, insulating materials, bagging, cloth for road building, floor coverings, harness, luggage, shoes, and hundreds of other products used in our industrial, commercial and home life.

Another factor responsible for the increasing number of new and improved manufacturing devices and methods has been the insistent demand in recent years for greater economies in production and for higher quality, more attractive products.

Fortunately for textile manufacturers, the makers of mill equipment and supplies have, through experiment and research, constantly improved their products and developed new ones to meet these demands.

With constantly increasing taxation, governmental control, competition from other industries, and labor costs, it is our belief that greater mechanical efficiency in the mills is essential if the industry is to improve on, or even maintain, its present position. For this reason we have selected "1938 Improvements and Developments in Textile Mill Equipment and Processes" as the general theme for this issue, and in the future will devote at least one issue yearly to a review of the developments of the preceding year.

Many of the products described in the pages that follow have been previously announced and are already in successful operation, while others are announced here for the first time. Naturally, it is not possible to include a complete listing of the developments introduced last year, but we have tried to select the more important subjects, and it is our hope that our readers will find this issue a helpful reference in their search for better, more economical ways and means to do their jobs.

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Merchandising and The State of Mind

By George A. Sloan

Former President of the Cotton-Textile Institute

WHEN the word merchandising is mentioned, I sometimes wonder whether the thinking of some of us doesn't center exclusively on Worth Street, Church Street, Leonard Street, Thomas Street or the Philadelphia yarn market, rather than on the mills. Let's ask ourselves frankly whether "merchandising," in the mind of the average textile producer, presupposes a proper *co-ordination* of production and selling policies? Take plenty of time in answering this one. "By their deeds ye shall know them," and Professor Quiz for this broadcast will be none other than your own conscience.

Examine into the operating policies of any successful manufacturing enterprise and you will find that production and distribution are interdependent—that one is definitely linked with the other. And you will not be obliged to go beyond the textile industry for enlightenment. Only the task of merchandising-minded textile executives is made all the more difficult by those agonizing competitors who have some of the destructive characteristics of the boll weevil. Both bore their way into the health and growth of the plant.

Assuming that mill management is efficient in everything that concerns plant operations; that in itself is not sufficient if the mill is to prosper and keep on keeping on. The ultimate success of a mill and the effectiveness of its selling house are both measured in terms of the mill's ability to earn a reasonable return on investment.

Without some margin over operating cost—some profit for invested capital, we know that there is no such thing as healthy industrial enterprise. Or we should know it. Too often the knowledge is put aside—out of sight and out of mind—in the desire to make a sale.

Preoccupation of mill management in recent years, with the growing perplexities of plant operation, has undoubtedly tended to crowd merchandising into the background. Just compare 1938 textile earnings with those of other manufacturing industries. Granting the past year was none too satisfactory for industry in general,

such a comparison will still show that something is radically wrong with our industry. One such comparison with twenty-odd industries made by a prominent bank for the first nine months of 1938, placed textiles and apparel at the bottom of the heap. No other industry was even a close second in the race for this questionable honor.

The problem isn't one of lack of demand for the product. It isn't a question of the quality of the product. It isn't anything under the sun but a state of mind which tolerates unprofitable results. Let me add at once that this state of mind isn't confined to any one group of executives. The producers will never solve this problem by passing the buck to Worth Street or Philadelphia. On the other hand, the selling agent must recognize his share of the responsibility.

There are no finer men in American business than are to be found in this great industry. Of that I am certain. The more I go about in other fields, the more I am convinced of this fact. When it comes to men of integrity, public spirited citizens and friendly relationships, the great majority of the cotton mill executives and their associates in the primary market rate the

front pew. Regretfully we must note the exception when it comes to applying the Golden Rule to merchandising.

How many mill executives and selling agents plan their production schedules based on actual market demand, the many shifts and substitutions that are currently taking place in the use of different yarns and fabrics, the existing available inventory and with a justifiable hope of making a mill profit? No doubt most of us try to do this. And yet doesn't the pressure of immediate situations, either at the mill or in the sales office, often precipitate decisions which deliberation would have shown to be unsound? The answer, I believe, is yes. Worse still, the accumulation of such transactions in the aggregate has a disrupting effect upon the entire industry.

It is just as unsound to complete a sale without taking into consideration the full replacement cost of production,



the effect of the price on the mill's financial structure and the possible effect upon this same primary market in which your next sale must be consummated, as it is to lay out a production schedule without the best merchandising advice, without a reasonable assurance that profitable orders are already available or can be made available.

Certainly there is no cure-all for our textile problems —no short cut to textile prosperity. Nevertheless, I am convinced that our greatest single problem is a state of mind and that the quicker this fact is recognized and dealt with by the stockholders of mill properties, the quicker we will find men in responsible executive positions who are deserving of the trust. You will ask at once, "What of some of those few executives beyond the reach of outside stockholders who, though men of character and intelligence, are nevertheless disinclined to cooperate with their fellow men in bringing about improved economic and social conditions and who, perhaps, are not so sensitive to public opinion?" There you have a perplexing question that crops up in every textile discussion. During the past decade it has increasingly engaged the attention of our legislative bodies and of two presidents of the United States.

Most of us still believe that industrial self-regulation is preferable to governmental control. What a pity if a divergence of views resulted in the resort to further legislation as the only solution. This is a poor way to resolve a difference of opinion among intelligent people.

In 1924, when the cotton textile industry was beginning to think of industry-wide betterment, a prominent citizen, who was later to become president of the United States, made this observation: "National character can not be built by law. It is the sum of the moral fiber of its individuals. When abuses which rise from our growing system are cured by live individual conscience, then is the growth of moral perception fertilized in every individual character." Again he referred to the state of mind, or the will to do the right when he later said that man "shall be reflected in the faith that his conscience and his heart direct him to follow." While these and many other utterances reflected a preference for voluntary co-operation in promoting industrial welfare as against governmental regulation, this man was later to come in closer grips with the difficulties of industry in general, and the textile industry in particular. Finally he recognized the necessity for some curb upon the "small minority who will not play the game" and who thus

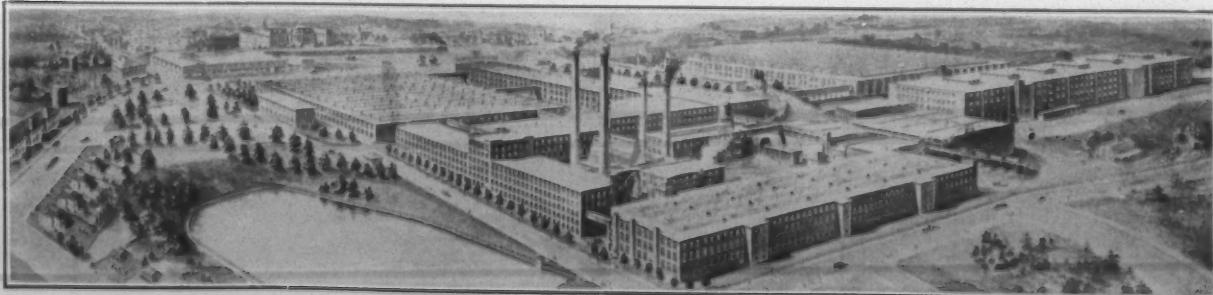
"bring disrepute upon the vast majority." He said that such abuses "give rise to public indignation and clamor which breed legislative action." Prophetic words! And then came another president who, in his first "fireside" talk, referred to the same nonco-operative group in industry. Again the emphasis was placed on textiles. Subsequent developments are recorded in State and Federal enactments. While two or three of these laws met with reverses, the complexion of the court has undergone changes in the interim. Perhaps the historians for this epoch will have something to say about the extent to which some of our earlier experiences contributed to compulsory legislation.

If public opinion can force a national statute which makes it possible to eliminate harmful practices and if the great majority of the industry, including its employees and customers, still believe that the game should be played according to Hoyle, without some of the players holding a card up their sleeve, then the industry's opinion may again become public opinion. I draw no specific conclusions. But I am reminded of the rebuke that one of Gladstone's adversaries addressed to that statesman, "I don't mind your playing with a card up your sleeve. What I object to is your pretending that God put it there." We have lived and learned in the intervening years. Today we object to both. And where there is a will there is sometimes a way.

Intelligent self-restraint and merchandising skill are equally essential when it comes to planning one's production. They are just as interdependent when it comes to the actual sale.

If we have learned anything in this industry from the hard, hard school of experience, it is the fact that sound merchandising means *first*, orderly, planned production and *secondly*, the will power to hang up the receiver when someone telephones to shade an already unprofitable market by 1/16th of a cent. Modern merchandising, by the way, presupposes a solicitation of orders, the cultivation of customers, market research and the constant development of new outlets. It does not imply a reception room for offers.

Aside from all other considerations, I sincerely believe that one of the best hopes for increased cotton consumption, which in turn would mean so much to the cotton producing South, lies in that path which promises sound merchandising and a virile primary market for cotton textiles.



Regulation vs. Adaptation

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary, American Cotton Manufacturer's Association

AN old maxim in psychology comes to my mind as I begin writing this story. "The evidence of intelligence is the ability to adapt one's self to the environment in which he finds himself."

Adaptation means elasticity and freedom in thinking and acting. Regulation often means regimentation, and this destroys elasticity and freedom of action.

Regimentation predicates its acts upon the super-mind of the few which must control the mass mind of feebleness and inability.

It is oligarchy instead of democracy. It is, in its finality, an ineffectual attempt to direct human life in its details, and it ultimately fails because the oligarchy of regimentation has proven that it does not possess the super-mind.

In the creative plan of life, there has always been the ability to ultimately adapt and the adaptation has always been made with speed and intelligence in proportion to the lack of artificialities and regiments

tions that it has had to encounter.

The scientific mind of man has seemingly moved more rapidly than his cultural or human development has been able to evolve. The power to adapt becomes more complex and moves more slowly with the density of population and the complexity of materiality.

During the last few decades, mankind has been subjected to the laboratory with the result that those who are steeped in science feel that they can regiment the intangibles and immeasurables of personality and character and reform them into a scientific social symphony.

If man was strictly a behaviorist or a glandular motivated being or a chance machine motivated by artificial stimuli which could change his whole set-up, then the doctrines of science and material measurements could possibly be aptly applied.

Even in the material world, all action is predicated upon theory and many of these are untrue or imperfect and need modification. With man as the enigma of the age combining with materiality which is used by him in expressing his reactions, with the evolution of spirit and ethics and human relationships earnestly seeking to express themselves in the highest forms, the regimentation of life is foolish and only retards those finer and freer expressions that ultimately are seeking outlets.



W. M. McLaurine

But this is enough of the abstractions relating to life and its problems. This story may be more appealing and intelligent if we become more specific.

The early history of religion shows the futility of regimentation. All creeds and cults have had divisions in their ranks, regardless of whether they are pagan or Christian. Mankind has formed for itself thousands of creeds to express its conception of divinity and religion.

Even the protestant faiths are too numerous to mention, and again, in one faith or creed, we find the fundamentalist and the progressive, and in all creeds and cults of religion we find something of value and splendid citizens contributing to the civic progress and welfare of the community, state or nation.

Within the last few years, our State, and particularly the national government, has seemingly decided that mankind is losing itself and can be saved legally and by force.

Regimentation has become the watchword. There must be law for everything. Human relations, industrial relations, economies and relationships elsewhere are brought into the laboratory of theory and on the basis of some hypothetical principles, laws of conduct, both socially and economically, are prepared and passed, regardless of the ever changing social and economic philosophies of 130 millions of people.

Folly of Agricultural Act

Perhaps the most evident folly of regimentation is the agricultural act, which at the moment of expediency and emotion, seemed reasonable and mandatory. Now that time has passed sufficiently to evaluate this rigidity of central authority, let us record some of its results:

(1) The national government is reported to have more than eleven million bales of cotton in its warehouses and this is ever increasing under the present program.

(2) This policy has practically destroyed foreign markets for raw cotton and has greatly increased foreign growths.

(3) It has hastened technological development in improved machinery in foreign countries which has enabled them to spin staples and grades that once were avoided.

(4) It has helped to destroy our export market for manufactured textiles and has encouraged the importation of textile manufactures.

(5) This, in time, has destroyed the consumption of raw cotton in the domestic mills.

(6) It has encouraged the use of substitutes and synthetics and this further curtailed the use of American

(Continued on Page 60)

THERE'S A DU PONT DYE FOR EVERY TEXTILE USE



DU PONT
DYESTUFFS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Organic Chemicals Department, Dyestuffs Division
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

How To Prevent Uneven Yarn

Following are two articles submitted in the contest "How to Prevent Uneven Yarn," as announced in the January 15th issue of Textile Bulletin. Rules for entry were published in the January 15th and February issues. Deadline for submitting articles is midnight, February 28th.

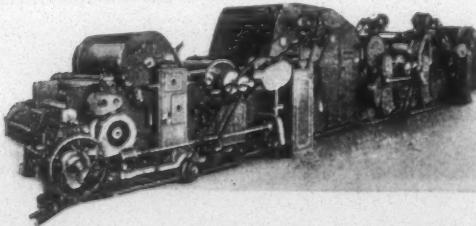
NUMBER THREE

The first important principle in preparing even yarn is to use cotton of uniform staple and good character. Cotton of any one staple length contains fibers of a wide assortment of lengths. This natural fiber length variation presents difficulties in all drafting operations. Mixing bales of different staple multiplies these difficulties.

Blend the stock well to overcome variations in different bales.

Production of one line of opening should not exceed 1,000 pounds per hour in order to properly clean and bloom the cotton. The flow should not be so slow, however, as to cause curling.

The picker room should be humidified, and the air from the picker fans filtered and circulated back into the room. This will reduce adjustment of weights to a minimum. Equip pickers with supersensitive eveners and blending reserve boxes. Both of these are excellent eveners and will reduce the yard for yard variation.



Slow carding is essential to produce even yarn. The speed, of course, depending on the yarn counts and length staple. Card production of seven to eight pounds per hour is sufficient for print cloth numbers, 1 1/32" staple.

The lickerin should be sharp and free from bent and broken teeth. The setting should be close enough to prevent bunches being pulled through.

The setting of the flats should be as close as possible without damaging the wire on flats and cylinders. The vibration of the mill and width of the card will govern this. A setting of .010 is usually close enough. Open settings here will cause neps.

The clothing of flats, cylinder and doffer should be kept in good condition.

Clothing should be carefully ground at intervals sufficient to keep clothing sharp.

Cards should be stripped often enough to prevent any

loading. After stripping, the sliver is light. The card should run for several minutes until the sliver is nearer its normal weight before running the sliver into the can.

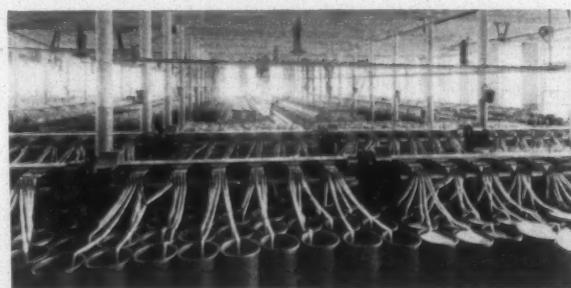
Split laps are a cause of uneven yarn. Laps should be well made and handled carefully. Too much re-workable waste, improper drafts on pickers, excessive friction on laps will cause them to split.

Keep cylinder, doffer and comb free of chokes.

Doubling makes the stock more even.

Drafting is necessary to reduce the size of the stock.

The combination of doubling and drafting is necessary in order to make the fibers lay parallel.



Drafting, even under good conditions, always makes the stock more uneven. This is clearly shown in tests made on the Saco-Lowell Sliver Tester, a machine well adapted for analyzing sliver trouble.

Since drafting makes the stock less even, everything pertaining to the drafting operation should be as near perfect as possible.

Rolls should be spaced accurately to accommodate the staple being run.

Roll weights should be sufficient to properly draft the stock and without damage to the top rolls.

Top rolls should be set absolutely parallel to the bottom rolls.

All top rolls, whether of leather, cork or other materials, should be kept in good condition.

Cleanliness of the top rolls is important. Any clearers touching the rolls should never allowed to become loaded with fly.

Rolls should be oiled with a good grade of oil. A dry roll will drag and cause unevenness.

Ball-bearing top rolls are very beneficial on all roving frames.

Botton steel rolls should be periodically scrubbed, lined and leveled and examined for defective flutes, worn joints and worn necks.

All gearing driving the bottom rolls should be properly meshed and with very little lost motion.

Saddles, stirrups and levers should always be kept ad-

(Continued on Page 20)

Announcing "TINTINOIL"

Certified oil soluble, salts free, **FUGITIVE DYES** for tinting Rayon, Acetate and other synthetic textile fibers.

TINTINOIL — involves the control of three essential factors, in Rayon manufacturing, by one simple application. MOISTURE, LUBRICATION, TINTING.

TINTINOIL — imparts a tenacity similar to good running cotton, produces a firm web, reduces the crunch, eliminates static and split laps.

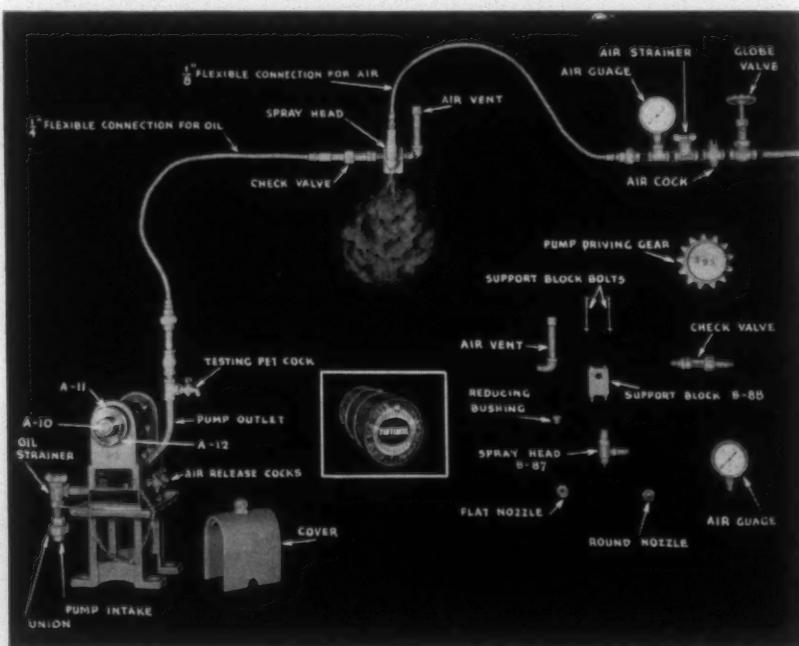
TINTINOIL — is the most convenient and economical tinting process known. No drying. No extra handling. No heating. No wadding of stock or curled fibres.

TINTINOIL — is prepared ready for use. Any color. Shipped in light steel drums which serve for supply reservoir. You can have any color by the turn of a valve.

TINTINOIL — base oil (SS) concentrate is also available for conditioning white Rayon stocks where tinting is not necessary.

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"Tintinoil Process" mechanical equipment. Installations made for one or more colors.

Process and Equipment Protected by U. S. Patents No. 1550396-1618893-1956450-2006779-2099146-2115218.

BORNE SCRYSER COMPANY
Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Southern Sales Manager: H. L. SIEVER, Charlotte, N. C.

Representatives:

R. C. YOUNG, Charlotte, N. C.

W. B. UHLER, Spartanburg, S. C. JOHN FERGUSON, LaGrange, Ga.

How to Prevent Uneven Yarn

(Continued from Page 18)

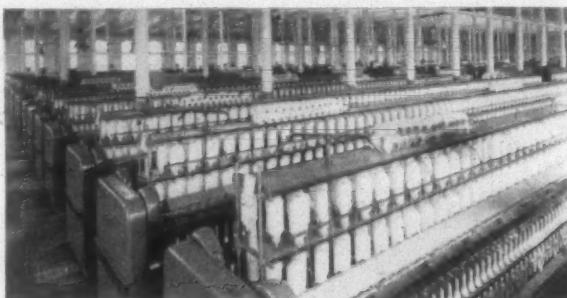
justed, and the saddles well oiled.

The proper tension on drawing and frames is very important.

On the roving frames the tension should be perfect from beginning to end of the doff.

One of the best means of finding out just what is happening is by the use of the Belger Roving Tester. This machine will very accurately show where the trouble is. If adjustment in the tension gears will not correct the trouble, the cone should be changed. Several of the large machinery manufacturers have, after much research, developed either bottom or top cones that will come very near to building a perfect bobbin.

The above mentioned roving tester is also very accurate in determining the proper amount of twist to insert in the roving.



For even yarn run the tensions just as slack as possible.

All cleaning around the cards, drawing and roving frames should be done so as to keep all waste, fly, oil, etc., out of the stock. Any foreign material getting in the work might go on through, producing gouts and uneven yarn.

Have as few piece-ups as possible. Put positive knock-offs on the drawing. Have the same amount of drawing in all cans. Then when the slubbers creel, there will not be enough waste left to piece together. What little is left can go back in the reworkable. Do not turn cans on the drawing. Let the cans run entirely empty. This reduces the piece-ups at this place about half.

Do not creel the roving frames one or two lines at a time. Creel each bobbin as it runs out, just as on the spinning frame. The frame hand to patrol the job at regular intervals, putting in roving and putting up ends. Doffers to do all doffing.

On the long draft spinning where the small unweighted top roll is used, never take these rolls out while the frame is running. To do so will cause the yarn to be very weak and uneven.

All traverse motions should be in good working order with as wide a traverse as the rolls will permit. The traverse should not dwell on the change, but should change quickly. This as well as a short traverse will soon groove the rolls with resultant unevenness. Keep roving trumpets clean.

All skewers and steps should be in good shape, allowing the roving to turn freely without strain. Roving rods should be smooth to reduce the drag on the roving.

Only sufficient twist should be put into the roving to give it adequate strength for the next process. Excessive twist will cause uneven drafting at the subsequent process, as well as unnecessary work for the drafting rolls.

One of the greatest improvements in textile machinery for the production of more even yarn is the several methods for long draft spinning. The methods vary, but the principle is all the same and that is the control of the short fibers.

With the old conventional three roll system only a small percentage of the fibers were under control at any time. With the new systems more fibers are under control, which results in more even drafting and more even yarn.

The same improvements have been made in the card room on the roving frames, using the same principle of better control of the cotton fibers during drafting.

Very important in the production of even yarn is the humidity.

If the air is too dry the stock becomes fluffy, static electricity is produced. The cotton fibers become charged and repel each other, producing uneven work.

If the humidity is too high the stock will draft unevenly. It will become sticky and lap up very easily.

For good even yarn keep the temperature and humidity as near a good operating standard as possible. Humidifying equipment should ample with accurate controls.

A totally air conditioned room is by far the best from an operating standpoint.

NUMBER FOUR

A Letter From A Dad To His Son

Gastonia, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1939

Dear Son,

I am extremely glad to hear of your promotion to a larger mill. It is a definite step up the ladder for one so young to have achieved the position in your organization that you now hold.

However, I must confess that my gratification is somewhat mixed with anxiety. Your technical training is sound and you have sufficient practical experience to handle any problem that might arise in a new, modern textile plant.

Your present job is definitely a horse of another color. Your predecessor, a capable man, made a record for production and low upkeep that you will do well to equal.

The yarn from your mill has a variation of from four to eight numbers. This is excessive. Also, this is the one thing that you have had least experience in dealing with.

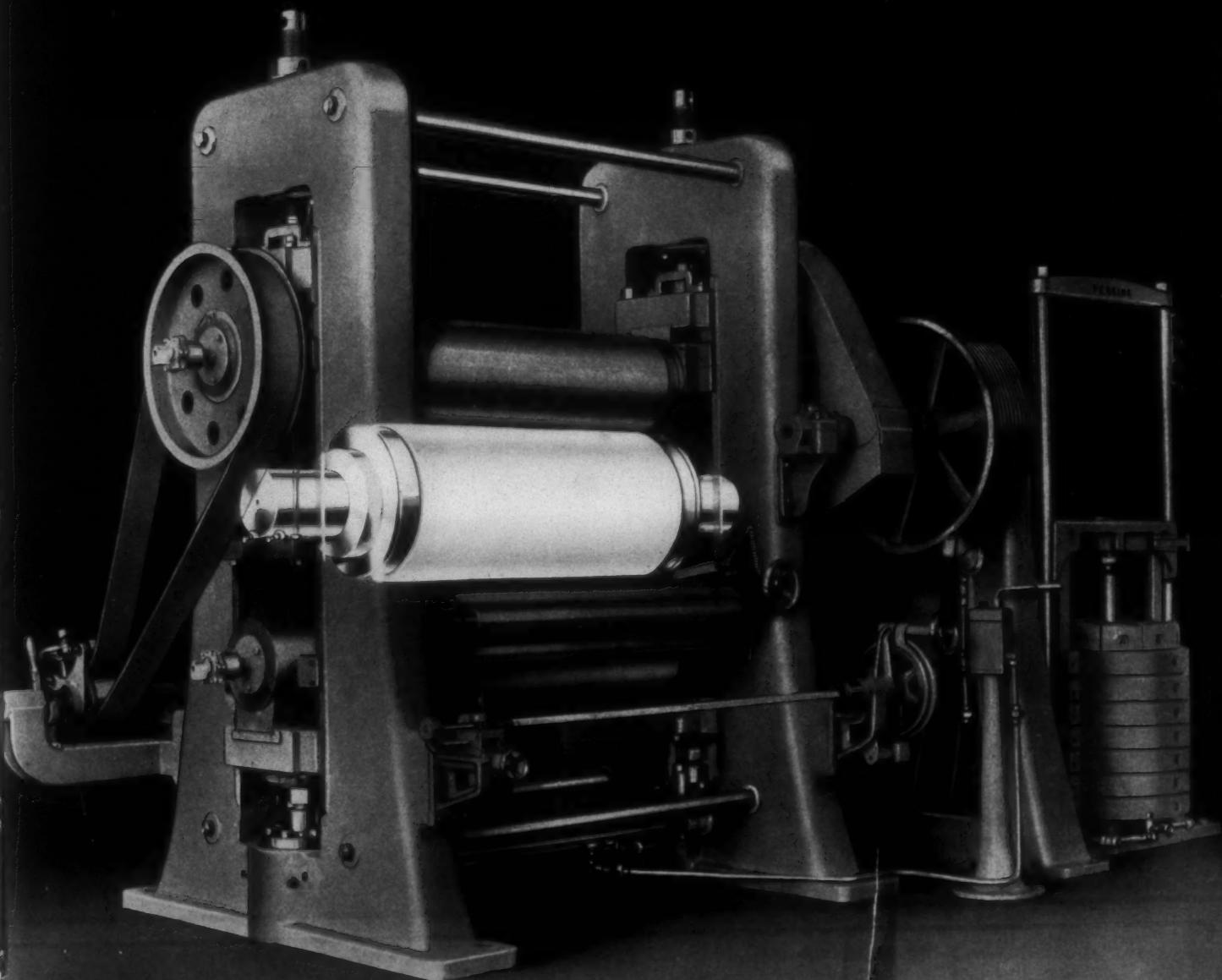
If I remember correctly you have two different makes of spinning, fly frames and drawing. There are three kinds of combers and cards and two different models of pickers.

Your first concern should be to minimize the differences in these machines. Examine the pickers at once to see if they are delivering the same yardage per lap. Weigh the card sliver to see if all of them are delivering the

(Continued on Page 70)

PERKINS ROLLS

**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE
OF ANY CALENDER**



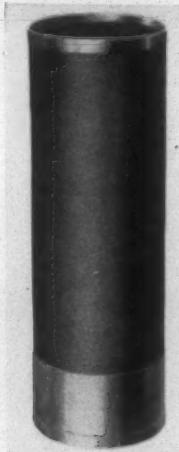
B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.
HOLYOKE - MASS.

Developments and Improvements Carding and Spinning

New Sonoco Roving Can

After several years of experiment and testing, Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C., has developed a low-cost roving can that is said to be both light and strong. Special emphasis in construction has been placed on the point of wear.

Roving cans first give way at the bottom rim, where the can slides on the floor. Under normal usage this rim takes most of the wear—when it fails the rest of the bottom gives way.



The Sonoco can features a one-piece cold drawn steel bottom rim of extra thickness, riveted to the 6" steel kick band, and to bottom of the can.

Of next importance is the one-piece cold drawn steel rolled top rim—easy to handle—and closely pressed against the inside of the laminated board barrel—with no rough edges or bulge to cause hanging of roving, according to their announcement.

Return Air Condenser For Picker Rooms

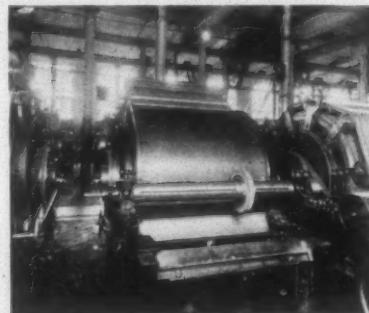
By means of the return air condenser, which takes the air from the picker fans, cleans it thoroughly, and then returns the same air to the room, it is claimed that the dust problem is completely solved, much heat is saved, the humidifying of operating rooms is made easier, and danger of fire is greatly reduced, according to an announcement by Whitin Machine Works.

From the angle of quality of product, the makers report that the return

air condenser will aid in producing cleaner and more even laps from the picker, with beneficial results in subsequent processes throughout the mill.

New Card Cylinder Grinder

B. S. Roy & Son Co., Worcester, Mass., announce a card cylinder grinder as follows: Built of $5\frac{1}{2}$ " dia-



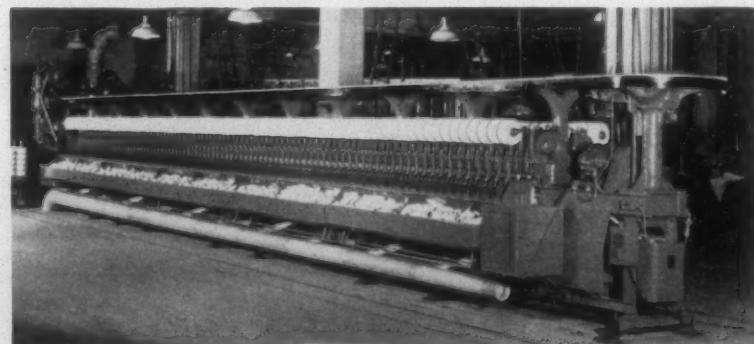
meter double extra heavy steel shell. Complete with patent differential motion, two-way adjustable stands

and boxes, driving pulley and solid self-oiling hub mounted with solid emery wheel of proper grain and grade to grind chilled cast iron rolls. Special brackets are furnished to fasten this unit onto the card frame girders to allow the grinding wheel to clear the cylinder surface.

New Bottom Cones For Roving Frames

A few months ago Whitin Machine Works announced the development of the Patented Martin Outline Bottom Cone for roving frames. One advantage claimed for the new cone is the fact that it is easily substituted for the bottom cone in any Woonsocket or Whitin-Woonsocket frame, and the top cone need not be disturbed.

The application of the improved cone is said to result in roving bobbins having an even tension from the beginning to the end of the doff.



Suction Cleaning System For Barber-Colman Spoolers

Barber-Colman Co. announces the development of a suction cleaning system for their automatic spoolers, with the claim that the system was designed to remove a maximum amount of lint from the air with a minimum amount of horsepower, accomplished by placing the suction openings adjacent to the bobbins which are unwinding on the spooler. The openings are small slots which make a strong suction with a small amount of horsepower.

Another feature is the placing of deflectors in relation to the winding drums so that the air current from these carries the lint downward towards the suction slots. Heavier leaf and dirt drop into a trough located directly below the unwinding bobbins and this is also passed into the suction system.

Lint accumulated by this suction system is carried to one end of the spooler and passes through the floor or upward toward the ceiling at this point.

FROM 4's TO 140...

BETTER YARNS with *Savings up to 34%*

THIS *Saving* HAS BEEN MADE

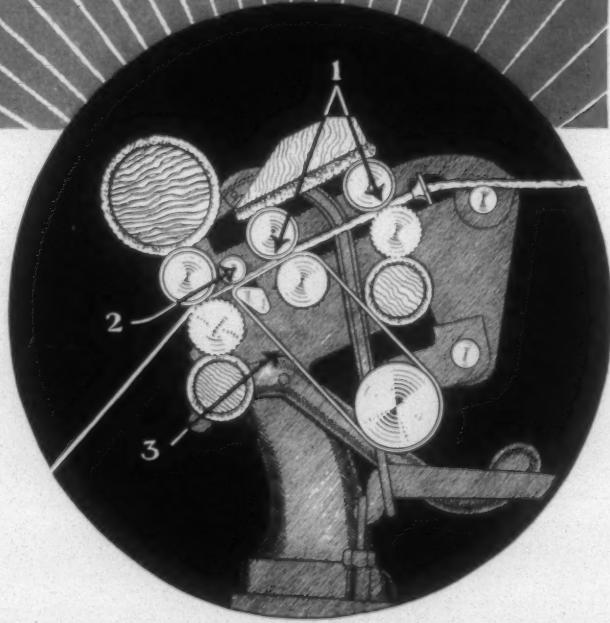
ON OVER 5,750,000 SPINDLES equipped with Saco-Lowell Better Draft Units. Not only do these units make stronger, more even, and better-looking yarn, but do it with less ends down and less waste.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE is a large South Carolina mill with 31,440 spindles of Saco-Lowell Better Draft Spinning attaining the production formerly requiring 40,608 conventional spindles, and in addition 78 roving frames are no longer needed.

MANY SIMILAR RESULTS in Europe, South America, and other countries are convincing evidence that, of all the long draft available today, more than any other does the Saco-Lowell Better Draft meet the demands of mills insistent on economy in operation, effectiveness in drafting, simplicity in construction, and adaptability to all the commercial cottons used today, regardless of character or origin.

SACO-LOWELL BETTER DRAFT SYSTEM is equally efficient on synthetic staple fibres and mixtures of this material with cotton.

OUR ENGINEERS and technicians will gladly cooperate with mills interested in improving their operating conditions, or assuring their profits through a well planned modernization program.



1. A DEFINITE BREAK DRAFT assured by two positively weighted rolls with highly effective fibre-holding and fibre-drafting surfaces.
2. A CONTROL ROLLER feeds the shorter fibres with regularity, and allows the longer strength-giving ones to be drawn from the strand without breakage.
3. A CARRIER APRON whose single function is transporting the strand of unlocked fibres. It has nothing to do with the drafting, and its performance is unaffected by age or atmospheric conditions.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

Developments and Improvements Carding and Spinning

Gear Driven Let-Off for Pickers

The Terrell Machine Company of Charlotte, N. C., announces the experimental development of a geared let-off for pickers. This device is the product of two inventors, W. G. Reynolds and J. E. Kimbrell. It is understood that patent applications have been filed and that a number of claims have already been allowed.

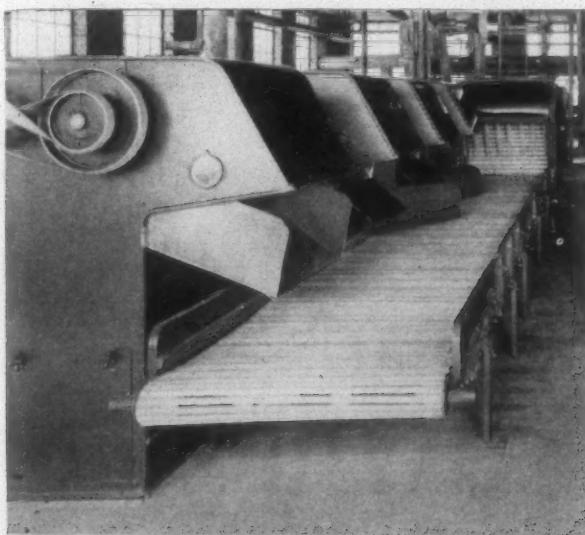
The device replaces the ordinary friction let-off with which all pickers have heretofore been equipped. These friction let-offs do not release smooth-

ly, but operate in a series of short jerks which produce unevenness in the lap. Moreover, the pressure on the lap varies according to different conditions of temperature, cleanliness and the difficulty of maintaining the same friction on all machines.

In addition, the friction let-off produces a smaller lap more tightly compressed when the cotton has high humidity than when the cotton is dry. This produces not only a variation in the diameter of laps, but subjects the moist laps to strain and stretch when they dry out and tend to expand.

The geared let-off is so designed that it lets off in direct proportion to the increase in diameter of the lap. A change gear is used to provide for different weights of laps.

Tests are now being run to determine the improvement in evenness which is expected to result from the use of this let-off. These tests will also include an investigation of split laps which, it is believed, from experiments already conducted, will be greatly reduced.

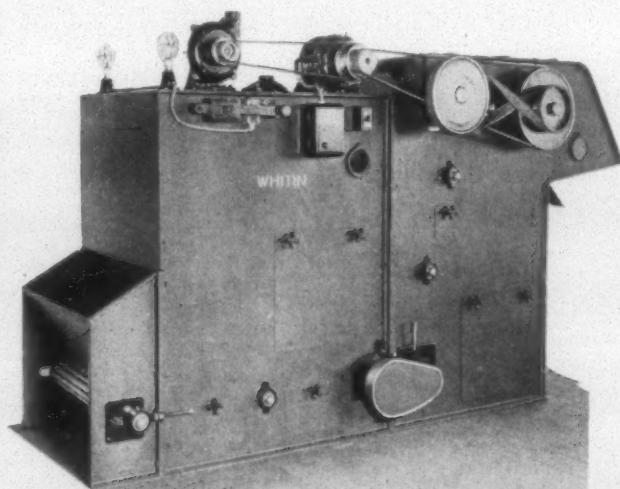


The Whitin Blending Feeder

Whitin has designed and is offering for sale a new Blending Feeder for the opening room.

The standard machine is 36" in width, and is equipped throughout with anti-friction bearings. It is constructed with a small hopper feed to the bottom apron, a feed indicator operated electrically, built in motor, dust exhaust fan and grid bar cleaning chamber.

The Blending Feeder is said to thoroughly open the cotton in the first opening process, remove a large proportion of small leaf, dust and fly, and as a result of fully blending the mix, picker laps are cleaner and more even and later processes benefit materially.



The Whitin Spirawhirl Buckley Cleaner

Although this cleaning machine was originally brought out by the Woonsocket Machine & Press Company a few years ago, it has been largely improved by the Whitin Machine Works, and is now offered as a large capacity cleaner for the first stages following either blending feeders and lattice feeder, or the bale breaker. It replaces the vertical opener, and is used as a single unit for ordinary grades of cotton, or in tandem or triplicate for lower grades. When good cotton of long staple is

used, the Spirawhirl is fed directly from the blending feeders.

This cleaning machine is claimed by its makers to have been tried out in competitive tests on dirty cotton of short staple, and on long staple, high grade cotton in fine yarn mills with excellent results. Its production is given at three thousand pounds an hour.

A particular claim made for it is that cotton processed by the Spirawhirl is free from curl or stringiness, is cleaned better, and due to aerification the stock is well bloomed and the life of the fibre is preserved.

The cleaning area of the beater, perforated sections and grid bars total 2107 square inches.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

present

TUFFERIZED Card Clothing

made with Tufferized Precision Parts



Micro-photos showing improvements resulting from Tufferized Precision Parts.

Now every wire can be cut clean and free from burrs.

Now every staple is perfectly square and uniform.

Now every staple seats square, flat and tight with each wire parallel and uniform.

Many years ago hand-made staples of iron wire were used. Then came automatic machines using hardened, tempered steel wire. Now, after three years of testing and experimentation, we have developed **Tufferized Precision Parts** perfecting the cutting and setting of staples in the justly famous Patented Tuffer Foundation. A combination that's hard to beat.

These improvements will allow more uniform carding, nice smooth finish to coarse or fine yarns, and longer service. The carder's dream of true and positive setting from beginning to end of the strip is now a reality.

In the NEW TUFFERIZED CARD CLOTHING

- Burrs will be entirely eliminated
- Wires will be straight and uniformly spaced
- Grinding will be greatly reduced
- And it will set tighter and lay flatter on your cylinders to insure more even setting of the rolls.

Write for any further explanation or more details. Be among the first to equip with new **TUFFERIZED CARD CLOTHING**.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

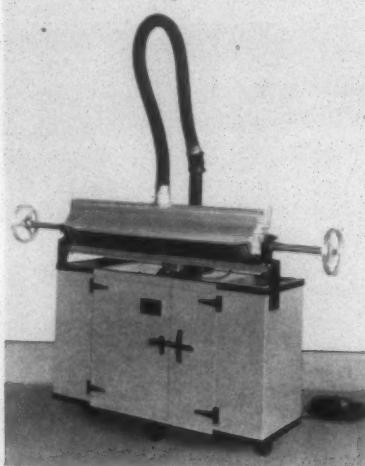
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: WORCESTER, MASS.
Southern Plant: 244 Forsythe St., Atlanta Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Dallas
Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2, Canada

Products: Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards — Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Stricklels, Emery Fillels, Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants — Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breast Rewired at Southern Plant — Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles

Developments and Improvements Carding and Spinning

Dustless Card Stripper

Parks-Cramer Company claims of improvements in the Parks Portable Card Stripper are as follows: the stripping roll has been lightened; provision has been made to prevent injury of clothing when the stripping roll is placed on the cylinder and doffer; floor tracks have been eliminated;



ed; the small portable motor and suction fan replace the large "central" power unit formerly used; numerous special design features have been added to make the Parks method of card stripping more thorough, convenient, and economical.

New Breaker Type Snick Plate

A very sensitive type of yarn cleaner has been developed by Barber-Colman Co. for use on their spoolers. The use of a pivoted blade accurately located and held under light tension makes it possible to thoroughly clean even the finest counts of yarn. The device was originally designed to remove all imperfections and was for use when the highest quality of cloth was desired. Large, soft gouts and spun-in lint can be broken down on coarser yarns, permitting smaller and less objectionable imperfections to pass.

An added feature is the fact that, by means of a key, it is possible for an operator to change the setting of a complete spooler in a few minutes' time.

New Tail Stock

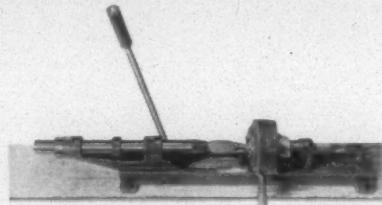
Attachment For Cork Cot Assembling Machine

Armstrong Cork Products Company, Lancaster, Pa., announce the new tail stock attachment shown below for a cork cot assembling machine, recently introduced by them.

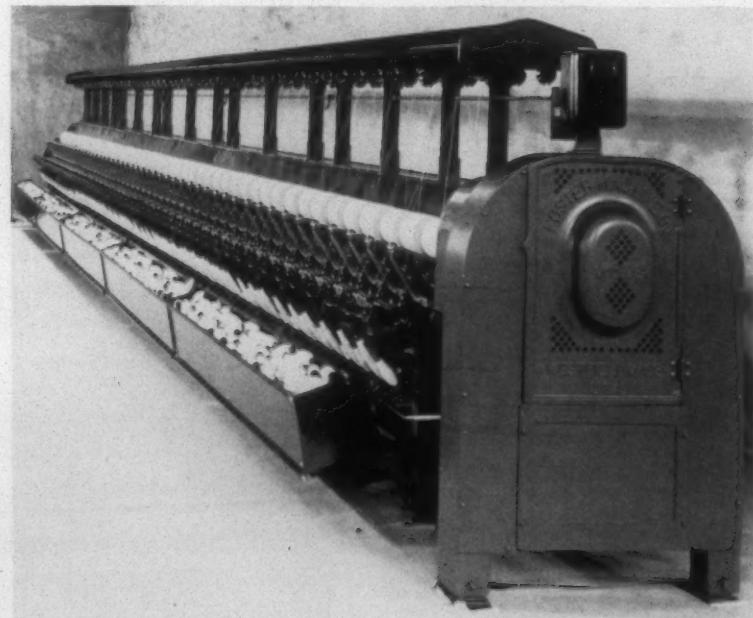
While the attachment is said to have several advantages over the old type, its main feature is a spring tension arrangement which automatically adjusts itself to various diameters. The flexibility of the new attachment makes it possible to handle all ordinary cot diameters without any change in jaws or attachments. For-

merly it was necessary to change jaws with each size of cot.

The new tail stock attachment grips the cot over its entire outside diameter, holding it firmly and pre-



venting any distortion of the cot while it is being assembled for the roll. Features of the new tail stock attachment, for which patents have been applied, tend to speed up the assembly job, according to the manufacturers.



New Doubler By Foster Machine Co.

The new Foster Model Fifty-Seven tube or cheese doubler has been announced by Foster Machine Co. as an improvement on previous methods of doubling or folding yarns for twister supply.

Advantages claimed for this machine are: Higher winding speed; refinements to give exact equal tension-

ing; quick acting drop wire and brake; blade type subcatchers for two or three ends are adjustable for different sizes of yarn by using gauge; may be equipped to draw from bobbin over-end or from cones; all numbers of yarn up to 150/1 cotton or finer may be wound at top winding speed. Light delicate tensioning is provided for the finer numbers and heavy tensioning for coarse numbers.

(Continued on Page 62)



Edmund Halley discovered "HALLEY'S COMET"

Edmund Halley was the first to chart the famous Comet of 1682, tracing its history thru the ages and accurately predicting its return 76 years later. In his honor, it was named "Halley's Comet."

Onyx Research Discovered **ONYXSAN** "THE CATION ACTIVE" PERMANENT SOFT FINISH



New England Office:
100 Fountain Street Providence, R. I.

Midwest Repr.:
Maher Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Chicago

In Canada:
Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal

In Cellulosic fabrics, SOFTNESS is the one quality most sought after by manufacturers—and the most appealing to consumers.

Onyxan brings you the most potent Softener ever developed. It utilizes the "cation active" principle of softening. Thus, its softer, richer effects are permanent to laundering and dry-cleaning.

Try Onyxan. Learn how easy and economical it is to use. See how much more desirable it makes your fabrics. Write for a sample of Onyxan and full details.

ONYX

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Developments and Improvements Weaving and Finishing

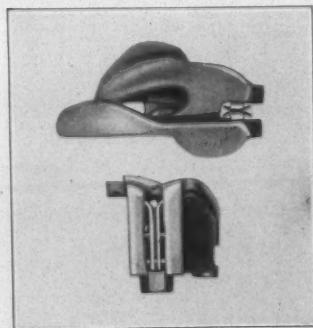
Watson-Williams Developments in 1938

Watson-Williams introduced this last year, a sliding stud heddle frame which is said to have produced exceptional results for mills. This sliding stud heddle helps to eliminate streaky cloth, prevents crowding of heddles around the studs and will not wear notches in the heddle bar. Because the weight is evenly distributed the heddle bars do not sag at any point.



Another development of Watson-Williams was the introduction of the ideal lock stud. This lock stud slides the pressure to the base of the rod to be removed. When the rod is put back into place the pressure releases the rod and it is held firmly in place.

Watson-Williams improved rear



tension eye introduced in 1938, holds the filling down in the thread groove.

New Check Strap by E. H. Jacobs

The most outstanding announcement by E. H. Jacobs manufacturing Company, Inc., of Danielson, Conn., during 1938 was the announcement of their Jacobs Reinforced Verybest Hairy Leather Check Strap.

Described as a "floating" check strap, with the natural grain and strength from imported hairy leather, the claims are that it has 12½ per

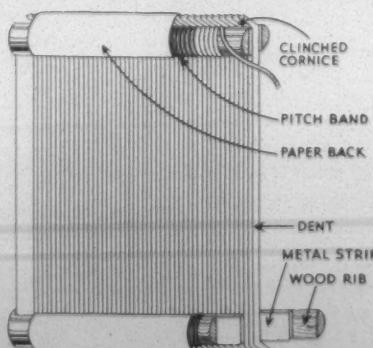


cent more wearing surface, more gradual checking, less loom shock, conforms to angle of picker stick, saves power and has a longer life.

The feature of this check strap that is considered largely responsible for its increased usefulness is the fact that the center cut, as illustrated, allows more contact, distributes the power more evenly, etc.

Two New Reeds By Emmons

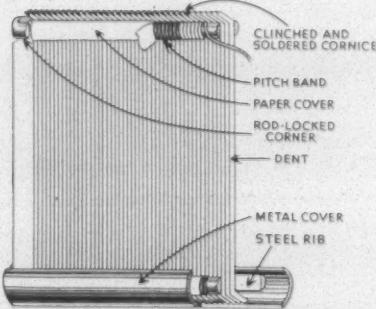
Two new reeds have been developed by the Emmons Loom Harness Company of Lawrence, Mass. The first of these, called "Semi-Metal" is



less expensive than an all metal reed, yet immeasurably better than a pitchband, according to the manufacturer. It is recommended for difficult rayon, cotton, duck and worsted weaves.

In the "Semi-metal" construction, ribs of half-round steel wire are wound with pitchband and curve around the end pieces, holding them in place. Dents are perfectly even, since they rest against the metal half-round ribs. Extra long cornices are clinched and soldered full length. Back is of metal, as on all-metal reeds.

The other new reed, "Flexback" is claimed to have an entire inch of additional flexing distance, and the dents, Emmons says, will flex back quicker than in ordinary pitchband reed. In the construction, two metal strips run the whole length of the



reed and the width of the wood ribs. The metal is between the dents and the wood ribs, and by preventing the dents from embedding in the wood, allows the greater flexibility.

Dayton "Blue Label" Loom Supplies

The Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company announced their new line of Dayton Blue Label Loom Supplies.

This embodies the results of eight years' experience in the development, testing and production of pickers, holdups, lug straps, bunters, bumpers, etc.

Each loom article is designed and manufactured specifically for the job to be done. Special fabrics bonded together with strong, resilient rubber

(Continued on Page 30)



"AVITEX"
brings out the best
... in all fabrics!

... and keeps them at their best—mill-fresh even through long storage. You can depend upon "Avitex" finishing agents to prevent air oxidation and dealer complaints. The whites stay white, the colors bright.

No matter what type of materials you finish, there is a grade of "Avitex" designed especially for your needs. We'll be glad to study your particular problems and recommend a type of "Avitex" that will give you the best finishing job at the lowest cost.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC., FINE CHEMICALS DIV., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

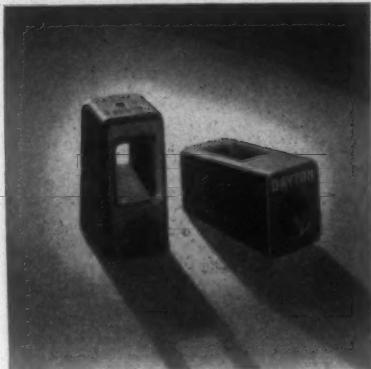
Sales Offices: Boston, Mass.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, Calif. Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries, Ltd., Box 1260, Montreal, Quebec, and 327 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
AVITEX
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TEXTILE FINISHING AGENTS

Developments and Improvements Weaving and Finishing

(Continued from Page 28)

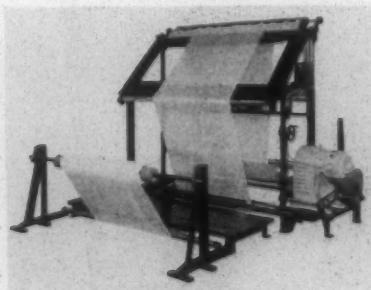
assure long, trouble-free life and give Dayton Blue Label Pickers the proper cushion and great strength. Smooth molded edges and surfaces reduce



filling breakage to the minimum. They do not deteriorate in storage, nor are they attacked by rodents.

New Measuring and Inspecting Machine

The Hermas Machine Company announced the development of a new GSW measuring and inspecting machine, built in all standard widths, and equipped with vari-speed motor.



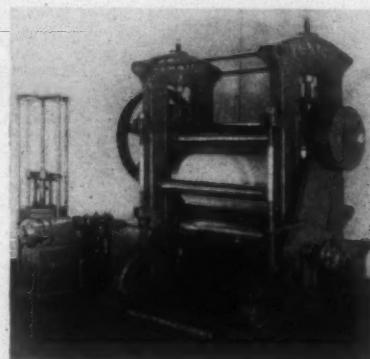
The table is 36 inches from front to rear with a plate glass section which permits close examination of the cloth when fitted with show case lights underneath.

The let-off roll is mounted on stands behind the operator, the cloth passing underneath the platform on which the operator stands. The speed is controlled by a small handle on the right side of the machine—a few turns to the right or left brings the machine to the maximum or mini-

mum speed. The motor is stopped and started by a push button, also conveniently located.

New Rayon Calender

The Textile Finishing Machinery Company announce a new rayon calender, as illustrated.



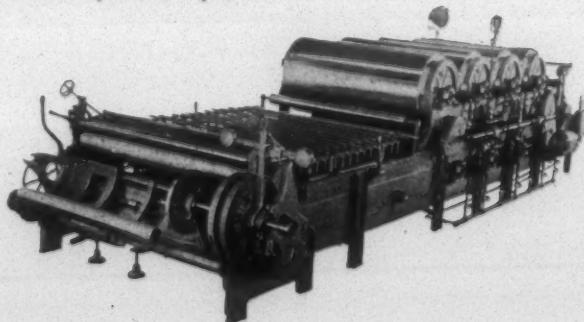
Outstanding features claimed for this installation include extra heavy spherical roller bearings for roll journals; balanced hydraulic pressure

available at a maximum of 70 tons total (35 tons per side) and controlled in fine degrees down to a minimum of 8 tons total (4 tons per side); control of pressure made possible by a specially designed accumulator without the necessity of removing weights from same; hydraulic pump of the directly connected motor driven design without the use of chains or belts; approved rayon and similar fabric type let-off batch fittings with tension control, etc., and double speed batcher or winder with finely adjusted control of finished fabric tension.

New Warp Drawing Machine

Barber-Colman Co. announces the development of a new warp drawing machine for drawing in a special type of flat steel heddle made by the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia.

The machine is capable of handling up to six harness and four banks of drop wires where formerly the use of these heddles has required hand drawing.



The New Johnson Sizer For Rayons

The new Johnson rayon warp sizer, with seven large drying cylinders was announced in 1938. Its seven cylinders give drying surface equal to that of a nine cylinder sizer with the old cylinder dimensions.

One of the important and interesting improvements on these new Johnson sizers is a new system of stretch control while the sizer is running. This consists of a patented mechanism which takes the yardage figures at both ends of the sizer and reduces

them to percentage of stretch or contraction, which is plainly shown on a calibrated dial of a stretch indicator box.

Close to the indicator box and dial is a calibrated knob, with which the amount of stretch can be changed to offset any variation of stretch during a run of warp. This finger-tip control is as easy to operate as a radio control and the graduations are infinite with no mechanical limitations of any kind. The operator may now know and control stretch instantly, without computation of any kind.

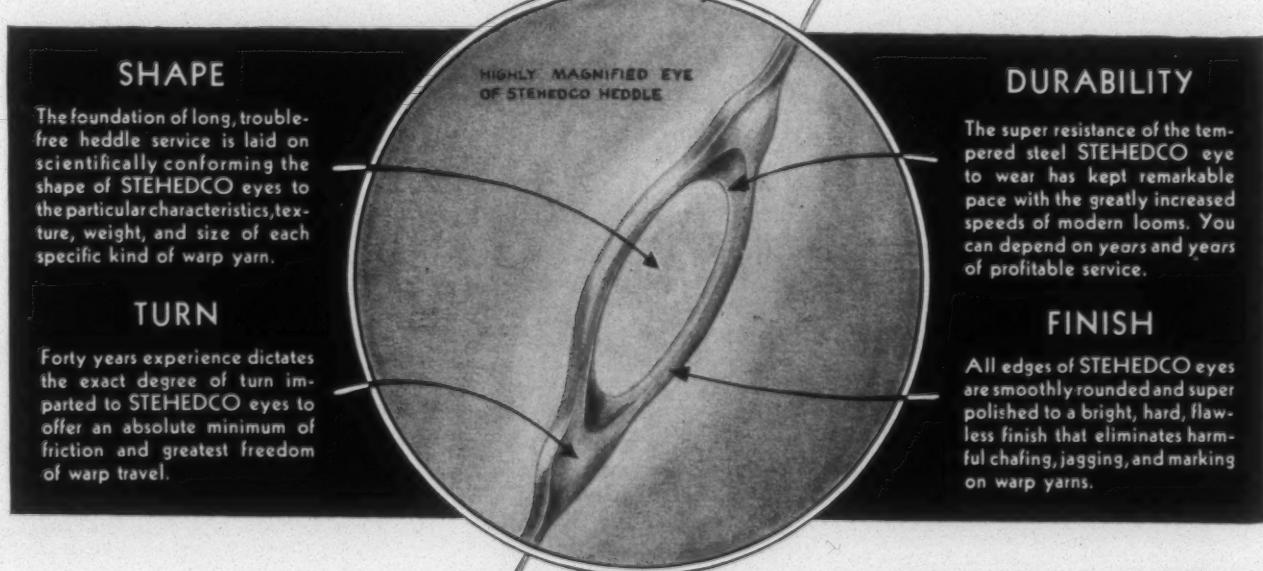
(Continued on Page 55)

With an Eye for Profits

Consider these two facts. 1. Twelve vital and costly major operations go into the making of a good warp yarn. 2. The quality of a fabric can be so easily enhanced or damaged in the loom.

Now isn't it most illogical—from a profit standpoint—to jeopardize this painstaking warp preparation by having it woven with inferior loom harness equipment?

Progressive mills with an eye for profits never take



Be Sure to Visit Us at the
GREENVILLE EXPOSITION

Booth No. 127
April 3rd-8th, 1939

this risk—the odds are much too high against them. They have found it is far more profitable to play safe by investing in Stehedco Heddles, Frames, and Reeds. It does not obligate you to let our field representatives place interesting and helpful facts before you. Write us today.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
STEHEDCO NEEDLES • REEDS • FRAMES AND HARNESS - ACCESSORIES
2100 W. ALLEGHENY AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BRANCH OFFICES ALL OVER THE WORLD

QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT *flat steel*
Stehedco HEDDLES

Developments and Improvements Chemicals and Dyestuffs

General Dyestuff Corp.

Benzo Brown B A—Produces a good union shade of deep bluish brown on rayon-cotton.

Celliton Discharge Scarlet R N L—Bright scarlet shades on acetate. Easily discharged to pure white.

Diazo Bordeaux 7 B Extra Conc.—Full shades of bluish bordeaux with Developer A.

Diazo Brilliant Orange 6 G Extra—Bright reddish orange with Developer A. Bright golden yellow with Developer Z A. Excellent dischargeability.

Diazo Brilliant Orange G G A Extra Conc.—Bright shades of yellowish orange on cotton and rayon with Developer A. Very good fastness to washing, excellent dischargeability.

Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 5 B L N Extra—Clear bluish red shades on cotton or rayon with Developer A; clear dischargeability.

Fastusol Blue L B L—Excellent fastness to light and good fastness to alkali, acid and rubbing; levels well; easily soluble.

Fastusol Scarlet L G G—New direct color with high fastness to light. Superior fastness to water washing and perspiration in its range.

Fastusol Turquoise Blue L G—Direct dyestuff said to be of remarkable brightness and excellent fastness to light. Self and combination shades, especially very bright greens. Very level dyeing, which makes it suitable for rayons, as well as other fibers.

Hydron Blue F B Powder—Brighter shades on cotton than heretofore with this class of dyestuff.

Immedial Bordeaux 3 B L—Bordeaux shades of a clarity not previously obtainable with sulfur dyestuffs. Good fastness to light, washing acid, perspiration, hot pressing and rubbing.

Indanthren Scarlet G K PDR. Fine for Dyeing—New homogeneous Vat dyestuff for the production of pink to scarlet shades on cotton yarn, rayon and piece goods. Excellent fastness to light and weather.

Indanthren Scarlet G K Suprafix—For printing on cotton and rayon. Bright shade of excellent fastness to

light and weather. Very good fastness to washing and chlorine.

Naphthamine Light Brown T W C Conc.—Direct color, deep tobacco shades on cotton and rayon, also wool and silk, leaving acetate rayon a very clear white.

Pyramine Orange R F—Direct color, very good fastness to storing, acid and scroop. Cotton, rayon and silk.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

"Acetamine" Diazo Black 3B—Produces navy blue to bluish shades of black on all types of acetate fiber materials.

"Acetamine" Diazo Black GFS (Patent applied for)—A non-subliming dyestuff which yields bright greenish shades of black. Applied to all types of acetate and acetate-viscose rayon combinations.

"Pontamine" Diazo Yellow 4G (Patent applied for) — Produces bright, greenish shades of yellow on cotton and viscose process rayon materials. (Developed color.)

"Pontamine" Fast Blue 3GL—Dyes cotton and rayon in all forms to bright, greenish shades of blue and may be applied to these fibers in all stages of manufacture. (Direct color.)

"Pontamine" Fast Blue 4DLN—Employed both as a dye and a ground shade for discharge of printing on cotton, rayon and silk. (Direct color.)

"Pontamine" Fast Turquoise 8GL—Yields brilliant shades of blue comparable to those formerly obtained only with basic colors. (Direct color.)

"Pontamine" Fast Brown SKRL—Bright, reddish brown. (Direct color.)

"Sulfogene" Bordeaux 2RN Concentrated—The brightest sulfur bordeaux in the du Pont line, possessing good fastness toward washing and perspiration.

"Sulfogene" Direct Blue 2RCF (Patent applied for)—Produces bright, reddish shades of navy blue which show good resistance to washing and satisfactory fastness to light and

perspiration. Direct dyeing and non-bronzing.

"Leucosol" Black RA Double Paste (Patented)—Can be used both as a direct printing color and for printing over colored discharge grounds. In either case, bluish shades of black are obtained. (Vat color.)

"Sulfanthrene" Scarlet 2BN Paste (Patented applied for)—Primarily of interest for printing delustered rayon. (Vat color.)

"Ponsol" Blue GCL Paste (Patented) is the newest anthraquinone vat color in the range of du Pont products. Bright, greenish blue shade on cotton and with exceptional fastness to laundering with chlorine. (Vat color.)

"Ponsol" Brown 2G Paste—Produces yellowish shades of brown which are practically unaffected by the majority of ordinary destructive agencies. (Vat color.)

"Ponsol" Brilliant Red B Paste (Patent applied for)—Bright, yellowish shades of red. It is suitable for application in the Franklin machine and by the padding method, exhibiting good dyeing properties. (Vat color.)

"Ponsol" Golden Orange CL Double Paste (Patent applied for) is an anthraquinone vat color which produces yellowish shades of orange on cotton and viscose process rayon in all forms. (Vat color.)

"Ponsol" Blue BF Soluble Powder (Patented)—Reddish shade of blue on cotton and rayon. Stabilized leuco compound employed for printing and pigment-pad work, requiring no special after-treatment or development. (Vat color.)

"Ondal" A (Patented)—A textile assistant which is used both as a scouring and an oxidizing agent in the developing of vat colors.

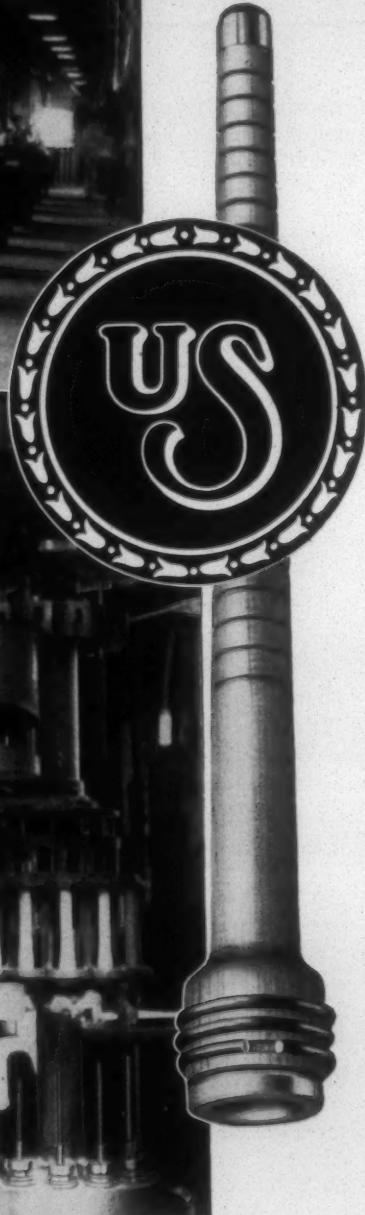
"Gardinol" Special WA Paste (Patented)—Fatty alcohol sulfate, both a detergent and a wetting agent.

"Duponol" Special WA Paste (Patented) is a fatty alcohol sulfate, both a detergent and a wetting agent.

"Modinal" ES Paste (Patented)—Fatty alcohol sulfate product for scouring. Useful for stock solutions, standing baths and continuous operations.

(Continued on Page 66)

Modern Equipment and Trained Hands Assure ACCURACY in US Bobbins!



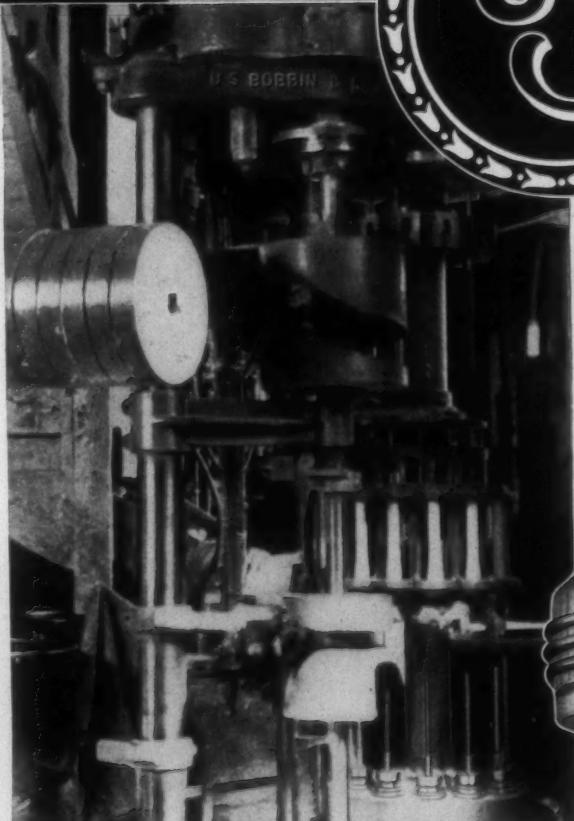
BOBBIN-SHAPING

Trained men operate this battery of wood-turning lathes—make all types of filling and spinning bobbins, accurately, to your specifications.

PROGRESSIVE BORING

Special boring machine developed by U S engineers bores holes progressively—assures true running qualities.

The true-running qualities of all U S Bobbins are guaranteed.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co. Monticello, Georgia

Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Charlotte, N. C.; Manchester,
N. H.; Providence, R. I.; Lawrence, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.;
Goffstown, N. H.

BETTER BOBBINS • SPOOLS • CONES • SHUTTLES

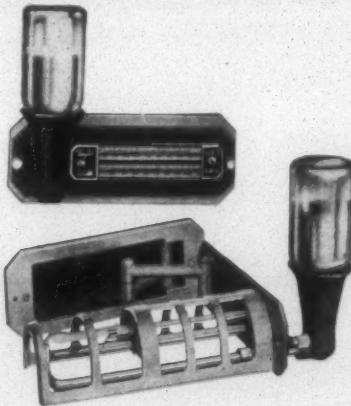
Developments and Improvements

Miscellaneous

New Hygrometer

Taylor Instrument Company announced the development of the Taylor 10BG Hygrometer for use on air-conditioning supply and return ducts; raw woolen stock dryers; cotton, wool and rayon cloth and yarn dryers; other closed compartments where humidity is important.

Principal advantage of the new instrument is the complete accessibility for installation and routine servicing. By loosening two thumb screws, the complete assembly swings out on a



triple-hinged bracket. Formerly it has been necessary to almost completely dismantle a hygrometer for minor servicing.

Also, the wet and dry bulbs have been staggered, and can be used in either horizontal or vertical ducts without being on the same plane. A new type skeleton guard around the bulbs prevents breakage.

Rubber grommets insulate the thermometer stems and bulbs from all metal parts, eliminating bulb conduction error.

Portable Dye Mixing Tank

A new portable dye mixing tank of stainless steel has been put on the market by S. Blickman, Inc., Weehawken, N. J.

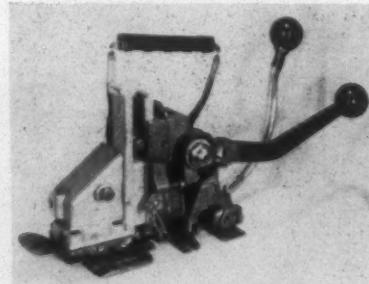
This mixing tank is equipped with an adjustable agitator, and it is stated that with this unit a person can easily and speedily transfer dyes to vats, tanks or dye boxes and permit mixing at a central point. The tank is bolted to the stand with stain-

less steel bolts and nuts.

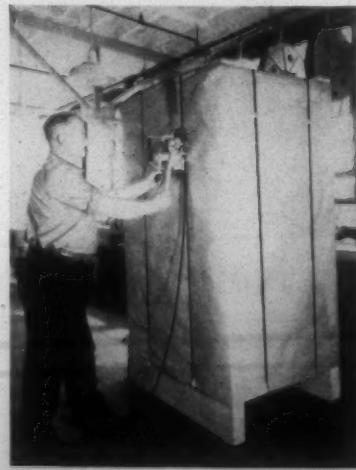
The frame is of stainless steel and the wheels are of acid resistant rubber. It is stated that the agitator makes dye mixing uniform, accurate and speedy. The agitator shaft and propellers of stainless steel. Fifty to 500 gallon capacity.

Acme Steel's New Steelstrapping Tool

A new automatic seal-feed tool for quickly applying $\frac{5}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " Steelstrap to heavy textile shipments has been developed by Acme Steel Company, Chicago.



Designed for easy operation, one lever tensions while the other seals the point and cuts the strap from the coil without waste. The tool is simple to handle. Although of different design, this new tool, known as the Acme No. 2 Steelstrapper, is the companion to the No. 1, which is made to handle strapping in widths of $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

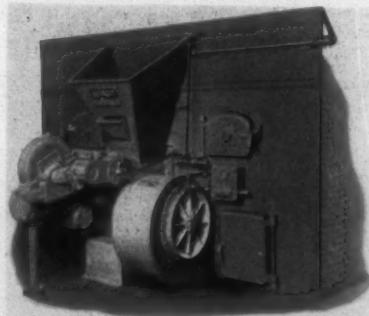


The automatic seal feed feature, which is exclusive with Acme, saves the time of applying seals by hand. Seals for the new No. 2 are furnished in clips of fifty; and an equal number of Steelstraps can be applied before reloading the seal magazine.

Another advantage claimed for the new Steelstrapper is the unlimited strap takeup for maximum tension.

Detroit Adjustable Feed For Stokers

The Detroit Adjustable Feed, made by Detroit Stoker Company, is a unique control built into the right hand crankshaft bracket of Detroit Single Retort and Detroit UniStokers. It may be either manually or automatically operated and offers the advantage of an extremely sensitive control of fuel feed to the furnace over a wide range from zero to maximum capacity. If automatically operated, the master regulator which is



connected to the Detroit Adjustable Feed may also be connected to the damper at the fan inlet or outlet, so that the air supply is synchronized with the fuel feed, as required by changes in load on the boiler, as indicated by steam pressure variations. The master regulator may also be connected to the boiler uptake damper if desired. The Detroit Adjustable Feed is simple, compact, fully enclosed device, ruggedly constructed for many years of continual hard service.

(Continued on Page 56)



1939

NEW YORK
WORLD'S FAIR
EXHIBITOR
METALS BLDG.

EVERY MACHINE GEARED EXACTLY TO THE CORRECT SPEED FOR EACH JOB

● Correct machine speed is mighty important. Practically every job has a different "ideal" machine speed. Variances in weather, materials, operator's skill, etc., should be met with changes in machine speeds. When your machines are equipped with the Link-Belt P.I.V. Gear, you can set them — while operating — to the exact predetermined speed you require. And, "exact" in this case means to the fraction of an R.P.M. A twist of the wrist sets the indicator to the speed desired — quickly — positively. No guesswork — no alibis — no wasted time!

A higher quality of work, and

money saved in both production time and spoilage, are among the results achieved in equipping machines with the P.I.V. Gear. It has these features: Gear-like teeth — cannot slip . . . Minute speed changes made while machine is running . . . All-metal — self-oiling . . . Completely sealed housing . . . Compact — requires less space . . . Horizontal and vertical mountings . . . Motorized and gear set models . . . Automatic, manual, direct, or remotecontrol. Send for Book No. 1574.

Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Toronto. Offices in Principal Cities.

7555-C

LINK-BELT
P.I.V.
GEAR
SPEED VARIATOR

LINK-BELT POSITIVE DRIVES INCLUDE



Personal News

Ernest Sullivan is now overseer of spinning at the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Ed. Morris has been promoted from night to day overseer of spinning at Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Homer Butts has been promoted from fixer to overseer of night spinning at Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

S. M. Harrison is now secretary of the Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Charles Lawton, of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of the Greenville Textile Club.

W. S. Huff, of the Dunecan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been elected vice-president of the Greenville Textile Club.

L. R. Manning is now superintendent of the Mexia Cotton Mills, Mexia, Texas.

W. P. Stowe is now superintendent of the Crescent Spinning Company, Belmont, N. C.

J. Harold Lineberger has been elected to the Board of Directors of Linford Mills, Belmont, N. C.

C. H. Swindell is to be superintendent of the new Randleman (N. C.) Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills.

Charles A. Cannon has been re-elected chairman of the Cabarrus County (N. C.) Hospital board of trustees.

A. S. Thomas, formerly with Opelika Mills, Opelika, Ala., is now general manager of Worthan Bag Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.

L. H. Rice, formerly with Alabama Mills, Birmingham, Ala., is now general manager of the Opelika Mills, Opelika, Ala.

G. M. Vann, superintendent and general manager of the Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman, Ga., has also been elected vice-president of the company.

C. B. Gunn has accepted the position of superintendent of the Floyd Mills, formerly the Strain Manufacturing Company, Rome, Ga.

C. A. Townes, agent for the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., has also become agent for the Floyd Mills, Rome, Ga.

G. H. Geitner, president of Ivey Weavers, Inc., Hickory, N. C., has been re-elected one of the vice-presidents of the First National Bank of Hickory.

Marshall Dilling, superintendent and secretary of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., was a recent guest speaker at the Gastonia Kiwanis Club.

J. S. Smitherman has been made superintendent of the A. Leon Capel Mill, Troy, N. C., succeeding G. G. Smith, resigned.

Wm. H. Barneswall has been promoted to the position of sales manager for the Hartsville Print & Dye Works, Hartsville, S. C.

Ed Steere, manager of the Asheboro (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, recently made a hole-in-one on the Asheboro Golf Club course.

Archie Drake, vice-president of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has been elected chairman of the Middle Georgia Midgets Athletic Association.

Paul McCollum, N. C. State College graduate, has been named assistant superintendent of Cannon Mills No. 6, Concord, N. C.

B. F. McClure, for many years overseer of carding at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., died recently from a heart attack.

E. L. Hollar has been promoted from overseer of third shift carding to overseer of first shift carding at the Hannah Pickett Mills, plant No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

Erwin Gale has been promoted to overseer of carding, third shift, at the Hannah Pickett Mills, No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

J. C. Jenkins has been transferred to the position of second shift overseer of the cloth room at Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, No. 1 plant, Rockingham, N. C.

H. E. Beck, formerly with the Page-Madden Company, is now representative of the Gastonia Belting and Supply Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Frank Dennis, formerly of Graniteville, N. C., is now general superintendent of the Sibley-Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

L. P. Allen, formerly of LaGrange, Ga., is now overseer of twisting, spooling and winding at the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

Miss Catherine Malone, 54, for the past 18 years welfare director of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., died at her home of a heart attack on January 24th.

G. A. Boadwee has accepted the position of superintendent of the full-fashioned hosiery mill of Julius Kayser & Co., at Hattiesburg, Miss.

Carl A. Ostling, General Motors executive, has been elected vice-president in charge of production of the Carrier Corporation, air conditioning firm.

L. R. Boulware, vice-president and general manager of Carrier Corporation, has resigned that position. He will continue as a member of the board of directors.

R. L. Stowe, vice-president of Stowe Thread Company, Belmont, N. C., and an official of a number of mills there, was re-elected president of the Bank of Belmont.

A. C. Lierberger, prominent textile official of Belmont, N. C., has been re-elected a vice-president of the Bank of Belmont.

W. B. Pruett, president of the Eagle Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C., has been re-elected a vice-president of the Bank of Belmont.

Karl Nixon has been named general superintendent of the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills, succeeding R. A. Feld, Sr., resigned.

Harry Middlebrooks, of Thomaston, Ga., has been elected vice-president of the Georgia Textile League (baseball), succeeding E. W. Roberts, of Hogansville, Ga.

James Dickert, formerly of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now overseer of spinning, second shift, Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.

R. A. Parsley, Jr., for four years lubrication engineer for the Standard Oil Company of N. J. in Eastern Carolina, has been transferred to the Charlotte, N. C. offices of the company.

D. A. Gibson, lubrication engineer for the Standard Oil Company of N. J., has been transferred from the Western Carolina territory to the Eastern Carolina territory of the company.

HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

253 Summer St.

Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692 Charlotte, N. C.



LONGER LASTING BOILER FURNACES

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.
Hartsville, S. C.

Robert R. West, president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., has been elected to the board of directors of the Danville Chamber of Commerce.

Tom Moore, formerly with the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spun rayon carding at the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

(Continued on Next Page)

Statement

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

December 31, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault, on Deposit in Federal Reserve bank and in Other Banks	\$29,083,774.83
U. S. Government Obligations, Direct or Fully Guaranteed	15,702,988.67
Federal Land Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank and Listed Bonds	1,734,871.25
State of North Carolina and State of South Carolina Bonds	3,866,497.89
Municipal Bonds and Notes	2,082,283.40
Loans Eligible for Discount by Federal Reserve Bank	4,611,914.03
Loans Secured by Listed Stocks and Bonds	3,181,642.87
Accrued Interest on Bonds	168,959.03
	\$60,432,931.97
Other Loans	7,356,382.42
Cash Surrender Value Life Insurance Policies Carried on the Officers of the Bank	66,835.05
Stock Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va., and Other Stocks and Bonds	83,337.92
Banking House, Fourth Street Property, and Furniture and Fixtures	490,218.55
Reserve for Depreciation	124,412.29
	365,806.26
Other Real Estate (The appraised value of which is \$185,071.50 and the assessed value of which is \$138,109.37)	92.00
Other Assets	10,379.18
	\$68,315,764.80

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 1,200,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.91
Undivided Profits	684,195.91
Reserves—Unallotted	450,000.00
	2,634,195.91
Interest Collected but not Earned	37,963.94
Reserve for Taxes and Contingencies	617,783.15
	655,746.19
DEPOSITS	
	63,825,822.70
	\$68,315,764.80

Assets and Liabilities of Insurance Department not shown in above Statement.

Largest Unit Bank
in the
Carolinas

Member
Federal Deposit
Insurance Corporation



Personal News

Roy Boiter, of Wellford, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.

W. W. Greager is superintendent of the full-fashioned hosiery mill of the Jones County Agricultural High School and Junior College at Ellisville, Miss.

Winborne W. Sanders is to be local manager and superintendent of the Caswell Knitting Mills, Inc., the new full-fashioned hosiery mill at Yanceyville, N. C.

M. J. Peterzell is manager of the Jackson County Mills, Pasagoula, Miss., a branch of the Onyx Knitting Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred C. Adams has resigned as overseer of spun rayon carding at the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. L. Still, general manager of the Fort Mill, S. C., plants of the Springs Cotton Mills, was a recent speaker over broadcasting station WBT, Charlotte, N. C., in a "Salute" to Fort Mill.

E. W. Freeze, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, Randleman, N. C., has been re-elected a member of the board of the Peoples Bank there.

W. Basil Hill transferred from the superintendency of the Calumet Plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to a similar position of the Unity Plant of the same organization.

J. Morgan Jackson, graduate of the Textile School at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), has been made superintendent of the Calumet Plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Dr. Olin Sawyer, veteran State legislator in South Carolina, is now serving as public relations counsel for the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina.

A. R. Olpin, for the past five years with the Kendall Company, Paw Creek, N. C., has been appointed research director of the Ohio State University Research Foundation, at Columbus, Ohio.

J. B. Morris has resigned his position with the knitting department of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., to become superintendent of the new Wadesboro (N. C.) Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills.

G. D. Cox, formerly overseer of weaving at Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C., is now one of the overseers of weaving at the Hannah Pickett Mills, No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

Samuel H. Swint has been named president of the Graniteville Company, Graniteville, S. C., and the Sibley Enterprise Company, Augusta, Ga., succeeding Lanier Branson, resigned.

J. B. Reeves, formerly cloth room overseer at the Jackson Mills, Ivy, S. C., is now occupying a similar position at the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C.

Miss Alberta Trulock is the new editor of *The Bibb Recorder*, excellent weekly publication of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga. She succeeds C. Fort Andrews.

Fred L. Smyre, Sr., president of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., and other mills, has accepted the presidency of the Gastonia Baseball Club, which is a subsidiary of the St. Louis Cardinals.

John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C., textile executive, has been elected a director-at-large of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The position is one of six in the entire country.

W. A. Moorhead, agent for the Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C., was the speaker at the annual father-son banquet for the Boy Scouts of Greenwood and Abbeville Counties, S. C., at Lander College, February 16th.

H. G. Simmonds, of Boston, Mass., has been named operating head of the Pacific Mills Plants at Columbia and Lyman, S. C. Mr. Simmonds is a vice-president of the company. He will probably continue to make his home in Boston, making frequent trips South.

Z. F. Wright, president and treasurer of Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., is chairman of a committee to formulate plans for the observance of a big sesquicentennial of the "City of Friendly Folks," which is scheduled to be held on its 150 anniversary in March.

Coming Textile Events

MARCH 4

Northern N. C.-Virginia Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting, King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., 9:45 A. M.

APRIL 3 to 8

Thirteenth Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

APRIL 7

Southern Textile Association Meeting, Greenville, S. C.

APRIL 13-14-15

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Annual Convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

APRIL 17 to 21

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

13th

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

April 3 to 8, 1939

TEXTILE HALL

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Standard and improved installations, machinery, accessories, building and operating supplies, primary and fabricating materials, parts and office equipment will be displayed.

Tickets will be sent to those engaged in the textile industry, including executives, office and operating personnel, department heads, assistants, and operatives, upon application.

Southern Railway will operate special sleeping cars daily, from Greensboro and from Atlanta, to be parked in Greenville all day, as has been done for past expositions. As a convenience to northern visitors Special Pullman cars will be parked at Greenville daily, leaving at 5:25 P. M. for New York.

The Rooms Committee will have many rooms available, so that all who attend the Exposition may be assured of comfortable quarters.

This exposition is for those allied with the textile industry. Due to the large attendance and crowded aisles children under sixteen years cannot be admitted.

TEXTILE HALL

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Correction

In the January 15th issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN it was reported that J. R. Copland, former vice-president and production superintendent of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills at Burlington, N. C., had resigned to go to the Virginia Mills, Swepsonville, N. C., in a similar capacity. Mr. Copland has actually become general manager of the Virginia Mills.

Operating Officials At Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

At the newly opened Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., the operating officials are as follows: Nelson Harte, superintendent; A. V. Wright, formerly of Chester, S. C., overseer of spinning; B. S. Askew, overseer of carding; Henry D. Mullins, formerly of Virginia Mills, Swepsonville, N. C., overseer of weaving; S. H. Price, overseer of cloth room; and Geo. R. McNott, master mechanic.

Cliff Watson Resigns From Watson-Williams

Clifton E. Watson, Worcester, Mass., has resigned as general manager of the Watson-Williams Manufacturing Company, with plants in Millbury, Mass., Leicester, Mass., and Marlow, N. H. Mr. Watson has held this position for the past seventeen years, entering the Company on his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1922. The Watson-Williams Manufacturing Company is one of the largest manufacturers in the country of shuttles, heddles, heddle frames, cotton and wool cards as well as other textile supplies. Mr. Watson has not made known his plans, but it is generally understood he will continue in the same line of business.

W. T. Cheatham Hurt When Gun Explodes

Burlington, N. C.—The explosion of a gun barrel seriously injured the left hand of W. T. (Buck) Cheatham, secretary of the Stevens Manufacturing Company.

When the accident occurred, Mr. Cheatham was quail shooting and the cause of the accident, he believes, was the possibility that he had placed a 20-gauge shotgun shell into the left barrel of his gun in front of the 12-gauge shell required.

Caesar Cone Gives Fund for New Negro Y. M. C. A.

A modern Young Men's Christian association building for negroes, the first unit of which is expected to cost approximately \$50,000, will be erected at Greensboro, N. C. within the next few months—the gift of Caesar Cone, 2nd, son of the late Caesar Cone, who was a pioneer cotton goods manufacturer in the Greensboro area and philanthropist.

Mr. Cone, who is actively identified with Cone Export and Commission Company, is making the gift out of consideration for two negro workers who faithfully served the Cone family for many years; Sallie Hayes, who was the family cook for 38 years before her death five years ago, and Andrew Taylor, who for the past 38 years has

worked for the Cone family and is still very active in a domestic capacity.

Overseer's Son Elected Captain of Football Team

Heber ("Rock") Stroud has been elected one of the co-captains of the 1939 football team at the University of South Carolina.

He is a son of the veteran and well known overseer of carding, J. C. Stroud, who has filled such position at Darlington, S. C., Reidsville, N. C., and other places.

Joe T. Bohannon, Jr., Joins American Aniline Products

Joe T. Bohannon, Jr., has joined the sales staff of American Aniline Products, Inc., manufacturers of dye-stuffs, with headquarters in New York and a branch office and warehouse in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Bohannon will handle the sales and technical work for the company in the Chattanooga, Tenn., territory.

He is a graduate in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and had practical experience in the dyeing and finishing department of Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.

Mr. Bohannon is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and Phi Psi, honorary textile fraternity.



Joe T. Bohannon, Jr.

Waste Suit Settled

The suit of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., for an accounting from the Royal Manufacturing Co., waste dealers, has been settled out of court, but the amount paid is not known.

In a petition filed several weeks ago Cliffside Mills set up a claim that upon its information and belief the commission firm had disposed of its cotton waste at one price, but had reported sales at lower figures. As a result of the petition the mill company obtained an order naming Attorney John James, Jr., as commissioner to adversely examine officials of the Royal Manufacturing Co.

The judgment specifies that since the "Plaintiffs and defendants have agreed upon a satisfactory settlement and as part of same the plaintiffs having agreed to take non-suit in this action," such non-suited is granted.

Developments in Rayon and Synthetic Yarns Next Issue

Due to shortage of space, the developments in rayon and other synthetic yarns during 1938 is not presented in this issue. A review of the progress of this industry during the past year will be presented in the March 1st issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Some One Has Said

To Collect the Living the World Owes You
Hustle for It

To Collect the Profit Your Mill Needs
Let X Family Looms Hustle for It

(They Are 20% Faster)

They Were Made to Hustle
They Do Hustle
Give Them a Job
in Your Mill

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Junius M. Smith	- - - - -	Vice-President and Business Manager
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

No Spindle Increase List

Clark's Spindle Increase List has for twenty-five years been a feature of the Annual Review Number of the TEXTILE BULLETIN, but none is published for 1938 for the reason that there has been no increase.

For many years Southern mills increased their spindles from 300,000 to 500,000 each year, and in one year, 1922, the increase was 730,812.

In recent years, although we showed small increases, while not taking account of spindles in mills which went out of business, the net increase was very small, and last year more spindles were dismantled than were added.

Cotton manufacturing in the South began in 1813 when Michael Schenck and Abraham Warlick, his brother-in-law, established a small cotton mill near Lincolnton, N. C. The machinery was built upon the premises by Michael Beam, the written contract for same being still in existence.

In 1813, Joel Battle and Henry A. Donaldson built a mill at the Falls of Tar River, now Rocky Mount, N. C., and in 1820 Henry Humphries built the Mount Hecla Mills at Greensboro, N. C., which was later purchased by Thomas A. Tate and moved by wagons to Mountain Island, near Mt. Holly, N. C.

In 1832, Edwin M. Holt built a mill on Alamance Creek, in Orange County, while the next

year John W. Leak built another mill at Great Falls, in Richmond County.

In 1836, Francis Fries and Dr. Schumann built a cotton mill at Salem, N. C., and two years later John M. Morehead built one at Leaksville.

Due to the introduction of slavery, which made farming more profitable than manufacturing, the South did not make great progress in cotton manufacturing, and at the outbreak of the Civil War had only 324,000 cotton spindles.

After the war, the South was bankrupt and made very little progress until it began to recover after the reconstruction period.

In 1880, it had only 561,000 spindles, but by 1890 they climbed to 1,570,000 and real progress began.

Beginning about 1890, D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., began to go over the South preaching the doctrine that instead of selling cotton at from 5 to 6 cents per pound, it should be manufactured into yarns and cloth and sold at 25 cents per pound.

Under the influence of Mr. Tompkins and with his assistance as an engineer, Southern communities began to organize companies for the construction of small cotton mills, and by 1900 there were 4,367,000 spindles.

In 1910, Southern spindles had increased to 10,500,000, and at the outbreak of the World War to 12,700,000.

The demand for goods during the World War and the period of prosperity which followed, resulted in a steady increase in Southern spindles until at the close of 1933 the peak was reached with approximately 19,430,000. The South was then converting, annually, approximately 5,500,000 bales of cotton into cotton goods and yarns.

The prolongation of the depression, and the advance in the use of rayon, has checked the building of cotton mills, and as some of the early built mills have worn out and were no longer efficient, they have gone out of business and there has been a slight shrinkage in the number of spindles during the past year.

The South, however, has been, and will continue to be, alive to the necessity for modernizing its textile plants and the purchase of machinery for replacement purposes was very large during 1938.

It is very probable that Southern cotton spindles will eventually decline from the peak figure of 19,430,000 to about 17,000,000, but due to improved processes and modernization of equipment, the reduced number of spindles will be able to produce more pounds than those of the top figure.

The cotton manufacturing industry has come a long way from the small mill built by Warlick

and Schenck in 1813 and has been a tremendous factor in the development of the South.

Although it is now upon a slight ebb tide, it will in the future concern itself more with modernization than with expansion and more with quality and lower costs of production, than with total pounds produced.

Ancient Weaving

It pleases us to compare our culture and our knowledge with those of our early ancestors who were supposed to live in caves and wear the skins of animals but, every now and then, some archeologist digs into an ancient burial place and comes out with remnants of fabrics which, for beauty and complication of construction, equal anything we can produce.

There is no evidence that prehistoric men had any but the most crude methods of ginning, carding or spinning cotton and other fibers, but they nevertheless produced fabrics of great beauty and very complicated construction, many of them constituting real works of art.

Many beautiful fabrics had been found in the tombs of the early Egyptian rulers but until recently there was no evidence that cotton was known in India before the sixteenth century. Recently from ruins in the Indus Valley a silver vessel, said by experts to date about 3500 B. C., was excavated and in the oxidized handle was found a small piece of cotton cloth and a small quantity of sixteen ply cotton yarn which suggested great skill in spinning.

In a cave in Grand Gulch, Utah, was found a naturally dried body upon which was a tapestry apron of geometric symbolic design and American archeologists say that it dates from 1000 to 2000 B. C.

Also in the salt mines, in north central Utah, have been unearthed fabrics with well organized designs worked out in human hair on a cotton background and said to be much older than the apron found at Grand Gulch.

C. D. Crawford, in his book, "Peruvian Textiles," says that, in prehistoric grave sites in coastal Peru, every type of woven fabric has been found. They show every method of decorating a web of cloth which has ever been known in any other part of the world at any time. The fabrics are mostly of cotton but wool and human hair were extensively used.

There was a theory that, in early days, people crossed from Asia to Alaska and brought with them cotton and a knowledge of the manufacture of fabrics but botanists now say that Asiatic cotton and the true American cotton are sepa-

rate and distinct botanical species. They say that in the seed cell of Asiatic cotton there are thirteen chromosomes whereas there are twenty-six in the seed cells of American cotton.

Little is known or ever will be known relative to the methods used by prehistoric people in the preparation of yarns from flax, cotton, wool or other fibres but every year archeologists add to the collection of fabrics which show that our early ancestors knew how to weave cloths of great beauty and of complicated design.

The remarkable thing is that whether the fabrics be unearthed in Peru, in Utah, in Egypt or in India, they all bear evidence that there was a general knowledge relative to the construction of complicated designs.

On Relief

Between those relieved of their responsibilities and those relieved of their earnings, everybody in this country is on relief.—*Longview (Texas) News*.

Contest Closes February 28th

No article which is postmarked later than Feb. 28th will be considered in the contest for the best article on "Causes and Prevention of Uneven Yarn." It will require several months to publish all of the contributions, but in order to be eligible for the first prize of \$25, the second and third prizes of \$10 and \$5, or the other prizes, an article must be mailed not later than Feb. 28th.

As stated in the rules, articles must not be longer than 1,200 words and must not be copied from books or other articles upon this subject.

Up to the present date thirty-four mill men, from second hands to superintendents, have entered the contest by sending articles, and we anticipate that before midnight on Feb. 28th the number will exceed sixty. Two of the articles are published on pages 18 and 20 of this issue.

Avondale Mills have, through their publication, the *Avondale Sun*, joined us in this contest and are offering additional cash prizes for the best articles contributed by Avondale Mill employees. Copies of articles sent by their employees to the TEXTILE BULLETIN will be retained and published in the *Avondale Sun*.

It is a splendid idea, because every man who prepares an article will study the subject and the Avondale Mills should benefit from the ideas developed. We would like to see other mills offer prizes for their employees.

Mill News

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable February 15th to stock of record February 4th.

FLORENCE, ALA.—The Cherry Cotton Mills have closed down for an indefinite period. They have 10,048 spindles and have been operating on 10s to 30s single ply yarns.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The Houston Cotton Mills, manufacturers of cotton twines have decided to abandon their branch plant at Kingsville, Tex., which had 3,000 spindles.

BELMONT, N. C.—The Piedmont Processing Company has recently acquired group life insurance policies for workers from the Prudential Insurance Company.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Judson Mills will abandon their No. 2 mill and move the machinery into the No. 1 mill.

BURGAW, N. C.—The one-story mill building to house the Penderlea Manufacturing Company, which has been organized to operate a hosiery mill at the local Penderlea Farms, Federal homestead project, is well under way. The building will measure 96 by 117 feet.

DALLAS, N. C.—Work is going forward here at the Robinson Yarn Mill on the installation of new roving machinery. The mill continues to operate on a full time schedule, and the work of installing the new equipment is going forward slowly so as not to interrupt operations. This yarn mill is engaged in the manufacture of yarns 10s to 60s combed knitting yarns.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.—The Social Circle Cotton Mill Company is equipping the plant with late model machinery, including the installation of 8 Whitin cards, 8 Saco-Lowell drawing frames, 2 Saco-Lowell lap winders, 7 Woonsocket long draft roving frames, 16 long draft spinning frames and a Barber-Colman spooler and warper.

LOWELL, N. C.—The controlling interest in the Peerless Cotton Mills have been purchased by P. P. Murphy and Coit M. Robinson, and it has been reorganized with Mr. Murphy as president and superintendent and Mr. Robinson as secretary and treasurer. It is understood that all of the machinery will be consolidated in mill No. 1, and that after the surplus machinery in Mill No. 2 has been sold, it will not be used.

MOUNT AIRY, MD.—Work will be pushed forward fast on the construction of a one-story building to house the newly-organized Mount Airy Textile Mills. The construction program and the equipment for this newly-organized industry will represent an expenditure of around \$40,000.

MONROE, N. C.—The following directors and officers of the Union Mills Company were elected at a recent stockholders' meeting: Directors, C. W. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; R. H. Johnston; William Henry Belk, of Charlotte, and J. S. Wilson. Officers, C. W. Johnston, president; William Henry Belk, vice-president; R. H. Johnston, secretary and treasurer, and M. M. Tuttle, assistant secretary and treasurer. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of combed yarns.

BLADENBORO, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Inc., held at the main office of the mills January 25th, the following officers were elected for the year 1939: President and treasurer, J. L. Bridger; vice-president and assistant secretary, K. R. C. Bridger; vice-president, H. C. Bridger; vice-president, H. C. Bridger, Jr.; secretary, F. T. Gobson. Directors: J. L. Bridger, M. C. Bridger, L. C. Bridger, Dr. D. H. Bridger, R. C. Bridger, H. C. Bridger, Jr., J. A. Bridger, B. M. Edwards.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company announced it had awarded a contract for construction of an addition to the plant here to the A. K. Adams Company, of Atlanta, Ga.

Details as to size and cost of the annex were withheld. Officials of the company said the building would be placed on Adams Street, recently closed by order of City Council after a block of property which it intersects was purchased by the printing and finishing company from the Cutter Manufacturing Company.

CONCORD, N. C.—Reorganization of the Locke Cotton Mills, which suspended operations here several months ago pending the sale of stocks on hand, was discussed at meetings of stockholders and directors held at the offices of the firm here January 24th.

At their meeting the stockholders named directors to serve for the year and heard reorganization plans discussed. Later the directors held a lengthy session and agreed to meet later for further consideration of plans under which they hope the reorganization can be perfected and the mill again placed in operation.

Directors elected are: K. P. Lewis, of Durham; S. D. DuBose, of Durham; W. H. Belk, of Charlotte; L. D. Coltrane, of Concord; W. L. Steele, Jr., of Concord; John W. Clark, of Greensboro; F. L. Smyre, of Gastonia; A. G. Odell, of Concord, and Grady Rankin, of Charlotte.

Mill News

LINDALE, GA.—Pepperell Manufacturing Co. declared a semi-annual dividend of \$2 a share on the capital stock, payable February 15th to stock of record February 8th. A dividend of \$1 a share was paid on December 5th last.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA.—Nalvin & Sons, Inc., narrow fabric manufacturers, will enlarge their plant in Cliftondale Park, east of the town. The plant was established several years ago as a Virginia branch of the New York company and employs approximately 100 persons. Extension plans call for the erection of a new building and the installation of additional machinery.

MCAFENVILLE, N. C.—Reopening of the McAden Mills is expected following granting of a loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Robert L. Stowe, of the Stowe Cotton Mills, Belmont, N. C., to purchase the McAden plant. The loan was said to be sufficiently large to permit almost immediate acquisition of the property and resumption of operations within a short time.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Ingram Manufacturing Co., here, has been reorganized as the Ingram Spinning Company. Ernest Jones is president and treasurer, and A. M. Gordy, superintendent. They have 16,180 spindles on merino and twisted yarns.

LOWELL, N. C.—By the terms of a deal consummated and announced by the two principals in the transaction, Coit M. Robinson and associates, of Lowell, have bought from W. L. Balthis the United Spinners Corporation of Lowell. There has been no change in management or transfer of stock in the Peerless Mills or in Insulating Yarns, Inc. Mr. Balthis will continue to operate the latter plants, of which he is president and treasurer.

Mr. Balthis has successfully operated the Lowell group of mills for the past five or six years, first as agent for the receivers and later as owner and manager.

The real estate, other than the mill buildings themselves, has been sold to George R. Poston of Gastonia. Mr. Poston's purchase included about 125 houses on the mill properties.

TUPELO, MISS.—Plans for opening the Tupelo Cotton Mills under a co-operative arrangement between the receiver and the former employees has been abandoned, and the machinery has been sold by the receiver.

The Tupelo Cotton Mills entered into a strike a few years ago under the leadership of CIO organizers who came from Chicago, and the mills closed indefinitely. The net result of the strike was that Tupelo lost an industry and the employees permanently lost a source of employment.

Engineering Experience

THIS is one of the assets you get when you engage this firm of Engineers, founded, but not localized in the South, thirty-seven years ago.

For some hundreds of firms in 58 manufacturing and service industries and in more than half of the 48 States, we have designed mills, factories, commercial and other types of buildings and structures; supervised their construction, made reports, industrial studies, equipment re-organizations and appraisals.

For any manufacturer or commercial enterprise with an eye to the South, this experience is enhanced by an intimate acquaintance with the sometimes wide differences between adjacent areas in the South—differences which can seriously influence profitable operation.

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Textile Mills
Rayon Plants
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Paper Mills
Reports
Surveys
Power Plants

Tobacco Factories
Steam Utilization
Water Treatment

Nearly completed cigarette paper mill for Ecusta Paper Corporation at Brevard, N. C., designed by and built under supervision of J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY.



Tintinoil Process

(By H. L. Siever)

The "Tintinoil" Process, announced in this issue by Borne Scrymser Company, illustrates one of their mechanical units for tinting and conditioning rayon, acetate and other synthetic fibres.

Rayon is more susceptible to moisture than cotton. Therefore the humidity in the average mill is usually inadequate to satisfy the thirst of this type fibre. Such fibres are also more adaptable to oiling, for the purpose of manufacturing, than are cotton fibres, because synthetic fibres are void of a natural lubricant such as nature provides for vegetable and animal fibres. The combinations of rayon with additions of natural fibres, together with various denier mixtures, creates a particular requirement necessitating additional moisture and artificial lubricant to obtain the best performance in manufacturing.

The treating fluid used for this purpose is brought about by using a condensation product coupled with a double S (SS Oleum) base oil collocated mechanically to produce complete emulsifications particularly when dyestuffs are introduced. The process eliminates static electricity and reduces split laps to a minimum. The crunch or scoop is reduced until the mass has a characteristic drag or pull decidedly favorable to good carding and drafting.

Due to segregation of various types and mixtures, there is a demand for identification of stocks while processing in the mill. This is accomplished by the "Tintinoil" process at the feed hoppers where moistening, oiling and tinting is made in one application. The method is simple, practical, economical and the tinting is uniform. The regulation of moisture, oil and dye is done by mechanical metering valves.

"Tintinoil" dyes are selected with the idea of maintaining fugitive values, by the use of special salts free, oil soluble dyestuffs to obtain maximum fugitive properties, a feature that is much appreciated on account of subsequent washings at low temperatures, with minimum possibility of injury to the goods. There is no longer any necessity for raw stock dyeing, heating, mixing, drying or extra handling of the original stock.

Mechanical installations are made in the mills with one line left open for the use of double "S" base oil for treating white rayon or such stock mixtures as need no tinting. This affords a method of preparing white stocks for good running qualities, equal to stock that has been tinted. Therefore the conditioning values of white stock and tinted stocks are the same.

The "Tintinoil" Process is protected by U. S. Patents Nos. 1550396 - 1618893 - 1956450 - 2006779 - 2099146 - 2115218.

Keever Completes New Laboratory

One of the fine laboratories of the country has just been completed by the Keever Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio, according to their announcement. Specializing in starches and sizes for years, this firm has long realized the need for special equipment that would help work out improvements and control more rigidly the quality of their products. While this laboratory is not the largest

in the field, it is one of the most completely equipped. There's one large laboratory (illustrated) for general routine tests that are constantly being made. Then there are three small laboratories for experimental and development work. Four laboratories for experimental and development work. Four laboratories in all. The new Keever laboratory is equipped with special devices that



were originated by Keever's own engineers, and are new and entirely different. Devices for testing the non-congealing factor, automatic high-pressure, steam starch cookers, etc. With greater facilities for its corps of skilled chemists, Keever will now be in a better position to help textile mills and laundries solve their sizing and starching problems. B. J. Williamson, factory superintendent, I. C. Coleman, assistant superintendent, L. M. Thomas, chief chemist and chemists George M. Bierly, W. E. Nader, J. W. Todd, J. K. Rosso, are the men responsible for the quality of Keever starches and sizes. They are the men who are keeping in step with the rapid strides being made in the textile and laundry industries.

Cotton Consumed in January Up 158,733 Bales Over 1938

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during January totaled 591,991 bales of lint and 65,054 of linters, compared with 565,307 and 65,676 during December last, and 433,258 and 45,032 during January, last year.

Cotton on hand January 31st was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,626,593 bales of lint and 353,853 of linters, compared with 1,697,089 and 335,653 on December 31st last, and 1,758,696 and 261,223 on January 31st, last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 14,782,233 bales of lint and 114,344 of linters, compared with 15,331,332 and 106,335 on December 31st last, and 11,815,365 and 79,602 on January 31st last year.

Imports for January totaled 12,281 bales, compared with 11,018 in December last, and 6,450 in January last year.

Exports for January totaled 289,514 bales of lint and 18,319 of linters, compared with 361,026 and 19,625 during December last, and 640,481 and 25,551 during January last year.

Cotton consumed during January included: In cotton-

growing States, 502,872 bales, compared with 479,708 during December last, and 372,173 during January last year, and in New England States, 74,253 and 49,865.

Cotton spindles active during January included: In cotton-growing States, 17,056,876, compared with 17,062,800 in December last, and 16,896,620 in January last year; and in New England States, 4,768,122, compared with 4,780,766 and 4,814,530.

Honor Late Howard Coffin

Brunswick, Ga.—As a memorial to the late Howard E. Coffin, prominent textile official, a new recreational center is being built here. The tennis courts have been completed and work is progressing on a fresh water swimming pool, and salt water swimming facilities also are being improved.

Two N. C. Mills Given Tax Refunds

Washington, D. C.—Two North Carolina textile mills, the Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, and the Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, received refunds totaling \$51,204 on overassessments on income and excess profits taxes under Treasury Department rulings announced here.

The Roxboro firm received a refund of \$31,139, of

which \$23,547 was caused by the allowance of additional deductions for business expenses during the year 1936, and the balance by the firm's overestimation of its own income.

The Rhodhiss mill was returned \$20,065 representing the tax paid on legitimate and deductible business expenses during 1936.

Marlboro Mills Officers Elected

McColl, S. C.—Stockholders of Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, at their annual meeting, elected the following directors:

T. Hall Keys, of New York; B. M. Edwards, of Columbia, S. C.; Levi C. Bridges, of Bladenboro, N. C., and P. A. Gwaltney, David D. Carroll and D. K. McColl, of Bennettsville, S. C.

D. K. McColl, B. M. Edwards, P. A. Gwaltney and David D. Carroll were re-elected on the executive committee.

The board elected D. K. McColl as chairman of the board; P. A. Gwaltney, president; F. F. Adams, secretary; David D. Carroll, assistant secretary and treasurer; J. A. Baugh, Jr., general manager.

**CIBA and CIBANONE
MICRO POWDERS
for
Pigment Dyeing in
Circulating Type Machines
Produce
Level Pastel Shades.**

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OFFICES
IN MAIN TEXTILE CENTRES

ES FOR MASTER DYERS



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

How Many Beats Per Inch At Pickers?

Editor:

I would like some information as to the proper number of beats per inch on a one-process picker equipped with two two-blade beaters and a carding beater. I suspect that we are giving the cotton too many beats at our plant, but would like to know more about what is correct before making a change.

Contributor No. 223.

Reply

Editor:

The subject of beats per inch at the picker has been one of considerable controversy for many years, and nearly every man has a different opinion as to the correct number. I would not care to get involved in an argument as to my personal views, so am sending a copy of a portion of the Saco-Lowell Handbook on Opening and Picking. This is as accurate information on the subject as any I know.

In general, if the blows are excessive, the spinning quality of the staple is injured, without the advantage of better cleaning. On the other hand, if the blows are not sufficient, the yarn will be specky and leafy to the detriment of the cloth.

As a general thesis, there is a definite number of blows, varying within somewhat reasonable limits, which produce the best results on any grade of cotton. It is immaterial whether these blows be distributed over two or three beaters. Two beaters, with a blending reserve between, will give better cleaning than three beaters and no blending reserve.

Prior to 1915, when general picker room practice demanded the breaker, intermediate and finisher, the usual range of beater speeds was 1200 for a three-blade beater, generally found on the breaker, and 1500 for the two-blade beaters, which were used on the intermediates and finishers. The normal practice in regard to production was 300 pounds per hour on the breaker with a 14 ounce lap and 200 pounds per hour on the intermediate and finisher with a 13 ounce and 12 ounce lap, respectively. With the pickers operating at these speeds the cotton received a total of 220 blows per inch of stock delivered by the finisher feed roll. At this time, the present day one process picker was in its first stages of development.

The installation of more and better cleaning equipment in the opening room made it possible to eliminate the intermediate picker as a unit, its place being taken by a second beater on the breaker. This two beater breaker picker had a three blade beater in the first section and a two blade in the second. The beater speeds were reduced to 1000 from the 1500 commonly used in the three unit

system. Under normal productions, the beats per inch were reduced from 220 to 109 with the finisher still operating at a production of 200 pounds per hour.

When the present day one process picker was developed to its present state of efficiency, it was soon found by engineers that, on account of the open condition of the cotton and the excellent cleaning achieved by the opening room processes, the ultimate production could be increased so that the hourly output reached that of the old breaker section, 300 pounds per hour. This production, accomplished without any increase of the beater speeds, caused the beats per inch to fall below 50, or only approximately 23 per cent of the number deemed essential in the three process arrangement. For this reason many mill men found that their one process picker stock was below the standard of cleanliness of the three process product and without analyzing the organization of the picker room, concluded that the one process picker was deficient as a cleaning unit. However, when the beater speeds were increased from a general range of 1000 to 1500, a step made necessary by raising the production to 300 or 350 pounds per hour, the cleanliness of the stock was found to equal or exceed that previously attained.

In general, with modern opening equipment operated at conservative speeds and with blending reserves in the finisher assembly, good results can be obtained with the beats per inch totalling no more than 100 per inch. This is on the basis of cotton carrying no more trash than indicated by the standard type for "Strict Low Middling." Lower grades will possibly require 125 or even 150 beats per inch. Long staple cotton, Delta, Pima, Egyptian or Brazilian, will be well cleaned with 50 to 75 beats per inch especially since the grades found in these staples run high.

Increasing the beats per inch does not necessarily increase the amount of cleaning. In fact, the damage which can be done to the staple by overbeating can more than offset the small additional amount of waste extracted. The place to clean cotton is the opening room, where the cotton is loose, moving along at a low velocity and subjected to actions designed to removed impurities without harsh action.

Contributor No. 224.

Cleaning Long Draft Frames

Editor:

I have recently transferred from a mill on conventional draft spinning to one with long draft (Casablanca), and am having trouble with the frames after cleaning the rollers. The second hand tells me that he is doing the job just the same way that it has been done in the past, and that they have always had trouble after starting up

frames that have been cleaned.

I am not familiar with this, but feel that the method used is wrong, and would like to know if you can tell me, or get someone else to tell me, just what is the most efficient method to use in cleaning this system.

Contributor No. 225.

Accurate End Breakage Records

Editor:

I would like to get some information on the best methods of making and filing end breakage tests in roving frames. The idea I have in mind is building up complete records, for comparative purposes, so that when the breakage goes up too high on my frames I can begin to track down the reasons by some method other than the old hit-and-miss.

This idea may not be practical, but I think it is, and would like to know if it has been worked out and operated successfully by carders.

Contributor No. 226.

Kayser Half-Year

Net Is \$382,463

Julius Kayser & Co. reports for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1938, a net profit, excluding earnings of British subsidiaries, of \$382,463, after depreciation, interest and Federal income tax. This compares with a net profit of \$304,860 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1937.

Earnings for the half year just ended equaled, after payment of preferred dividends, to 92 cents a share on 392,000 common shares outstanding, as against 71 cents a share on 400,000 shares in the similar period of 1937.

Sears' Prices For Spring Off 3.62%

Chicago, Ill.—With prices averaging 3.62 per cent under a year ago, the 1939 spring and summer catalog of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was released to nearly 7 million mail order customers.

Sears' price reductions for basic merchandise classifications are as follows: rayon yard goods and dresses, 16.84 per cent; cotton piece goods and domestics, 4.38; cotton clothing, 5.76; silk piece goods and clothing, 9.76; linens, 6.65.

AAA Cotton Price Adjustment Payment To Be 1.6c Per Pound

Washington, D. C.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced the rate of the price adjustment payments which will be made to producers who plant within their 1939 acreage allotments of cotton.

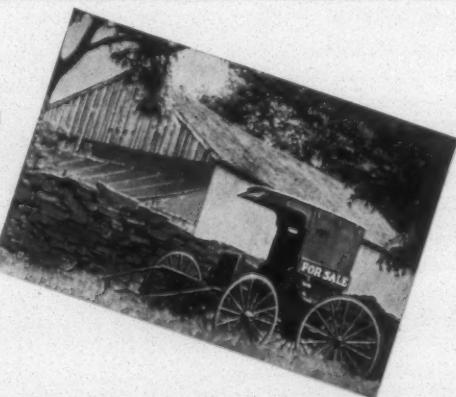
The payments will be made on the normal yield of each producer's allotted acreage. The rate announced on cotton is 1.6 cents per pound.

It is estimated that cotton farmers will receive about 84½ million dollars.

Cloth Tanks for Liquids

Newest liquid fuel containers are made of cloth. Designed for airplane use, they're slow to leak and as easy to repair as an inner tube. The fabric is impregnated with a rubber compound. The process makes them vibration-proof also, manufacturers claim.—*A. P. I. Bulletin*.

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Further information upon request.

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Farm Colonizing Move In South Started in S. C.

J. C. Self, head of Greenwood, Mathews and Ninety Six Cotton Mills at Greenwood, S. C., is becoming the leading exponent in this State of the "farm colonizing" movement for textile workers. Reports from Greenwood, where Mr. Self makes headquarters, are that his mills have acquired a quantity of land, and may acquire more, for the location of textile families.

Mr. Self is said to favor the placing of textile families on farms so that, in the event of a shut-down, wage earners can become self-supporting. The experiment, while tried on a small scale to date, is said to have proven satisfactory.

This trend is considered significant in view of the fact that it may mark the ultimate disintegration of the Southern mill village, which has often come in for criticism.

Crompton & Knowles Re-elects Tinsley Head

Worcester, Mass.—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works at its annual meeting re-elected John F. Tinsley president and general manager. Other officers re-elected were: Irving H. Verry, vice-president and clerk, and Edward S. Green, treasurer. Directors: Fred J. Bowen, George Crompton, Mrs. Mabel Knowles, Lucius J. Knowles, Mrs. Frances Knowles Warren, Henry F. Phelps, Charles Stetson, Walter B. Tyler, Mr. Tinsley, Mr. Frost, Mr. Verry and Mr. Green.

These department heads were re-appointed: Mr. Verry, general sales manager; Mr. Frost, assistant sales manager; C. Ellis Spencer, comptroller; Walter J. Fleming, auditor; Frank E. Colesworthy, purchasing agent; J. H. Johnson, assistant purchasing agent and Nathaniel F. Ward, superintendent.

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POSITION WANTED—By experienced
Superintendent of both Yarn and
Weave Mills. Practical Carder-Spinner-Warp
preparation-Weaving (plain and
fancy) and Finishing. Prefer Colored
Goods. Address "Reliable," care Textile
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Japs Control China's Mills

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese nation is beginning to get more out of China than a stiff fight, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated.

The bureau reported that Japan is planning to extend its control of China's cotton industry, and is forming an organization to promote growing and purchases.

"Exports from central China to Japan continue to be made," the bu-

reau said, "and reports from Japan indicate that they expect to obtain as much as 560,000 bales of raw cotton from China during the current marketing year."

The bureaus asserted that many shell-shattered Chinese mills were repaired by the Japanese, who now are making the wheels spin faster than a year ago. The mills reportedly are making "good profits" and yarn prices have advanced, according to the bureau's report.

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POSITION WANTED by experienced card room overseer, 15 years in combed goods mills. Proven ability. Age 38. Married, settled. Now employed on large card room at night. References. Satisfactory reasons for wanting to change. Address "Experience," care Textile Bulletin.

JOB WANTED—General overhauler spinning, twisting. Ten years' experience. Also baseball manager or player. Played four years pro-ball, eight semi-pro. Coached and played basketball ten years. Available immediately. Employed but wish change. Address "Overhauler," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED as overseer or second-hand of the spinning room. Graduate of Mars Hill College and I. C. S. 34 years old, married, sober, reliable, and active church worker. References furnished. Address "Worker," care Textile Bulletin.

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**320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.**

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MERCHANDISING
Joshua L. Baily
& Company
40 Worth Street
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Business in cotton gray goods for the past two weeks has been slow, with few orders placed for large amounts. However, the aggregate of business in small orders has been rather surprising, and some sellers report that their total business, while coming in such small orders as to appear negligible, has actually been rather good.

Most of the business being placed recently has been in seasonable goods, and the ordering in small lots discourages any possibility of a price advance. There is the possibility in this of a steady and insistent need of a variety of cotton goods, usually for prompter delivery than can be arranged on other than the staple constructions.

The stock market has not yielded much encouragement recently, and the situation in raw cotton futures continues to baffle the trade. The raw cotton situation is credited by some with being the cause of the hesitancy displayed by buyers in anticipating their normal spring requirements.

Many merchants feel that the next buying movement, when and if, will depend on the movement of finished goods in the near future. If garment manufacturers and other users of cotton show a willingness to cover their needs for the season, convertors are likely to enter the market for substantial amounts of gray goods. If finished goods business continues spotty, demand for gray goods will be spotty. There is a possibility that the announcement of a new minimum wage for cotton textiles may lead to some buying, but the general belief is that nothing much will be done along this line before May 1st.

It is believed by some that mills are now operating and putting their production largely into stock with the idea that there will be a sharp rise in prices following some action of the Wage and Hour Board. Whether this is good policy or not is problematical, but the anticipation of any great rise in prices as a result of increased labor cost is questionable. However, the manufacture and sale of textiles seems to be mostly a matter of good guesswork, and one fellow's guess is about as apt to be right as another's, provided the guesswork is tempered with some reasonably sound theory.

Of particular interest to bagging manufacturers has been the sharp rise in burlap prices of late. This has been attributed to buying of large quantities by Great Britain for sandbags, and to reports that both Great Britain and France are planning to place additional business in the next few weeks for rearmament purposes.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Generally speaking, the situation in the cotton yarn market is substantially the same as it was two weeks ago. Business continues to be fair, with good delivery schedules maintained by most mills. Some customers, as is more or less a usual condition, are trying to obtain standard white yarns in moderate quantities at prices that are in effect only on the lower quality yarns.

Buyers have met with little success in finding these standard yarns at the lower price, but in some cases have located mills that are willing to sell small quantities at the lower price. However, this is still no source of worry to the larger manufacturers of better grade yarns.

Spinners seem to be more than usually determined to maintain their prices at this time. Apparently based on the assumption that business will be better during the latter part of this month and the early part of March, spinners are turning down orders in many cases where the price does not reach the minimum they have set. If nothing happens to destroy confidence in the market, it is likely that this attitude will benefit the spinners, because the present rate of calling in for deliveries indicates that depleted stocks of consumer outlets have not as yet been built up to the point where they will begin to slacken up.

There has been some concern evidenced regarding the practice of some yarn customers short coverings, which in many cases do not extend to more than 60 days. This is said to result in the possibility of these customers finding themselves ordering out yarns in quantities that the mills may not be able to deliver on schedule, particularly when fairly large quantities of certain counts are desired in a hurry.

A fair amount of yarn business is now being placed, in the aggregate, and most of it is approximately the same price as published rates. Buyers who have been urged to extend their coverings with slight price concessions have been cool to this urging, and seem to have very definite ideas as to the amount of yarn they want to contract for.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Philadelphia	Chicago	Atlanta
93 Franklin St., Boston	65 Worth St., New York	

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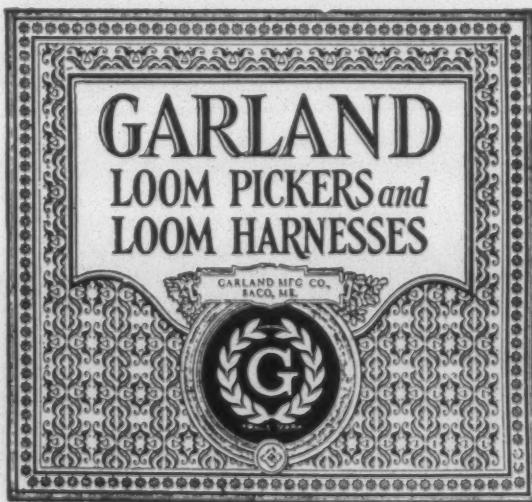
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Formation of Textile Council Seen Certain

There will definitely be a Textile Council comprising interests in cotton, rayon and silk, and possibly woolens also, it is reported. Already there has been a meeting involving the Rayon Weavers Association, the National Federation of Textiles and the Cotton-Textile Institute, at which it was unanimously agreed the formation of a council would have possibilities of great benefit.

More and more, it has been reasoned, and as was suggested by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute in his address at his annual meeting, there are matters of common interests to the various textile groups. Through such a council, it would be possible to permit mutual consideration of many problems, it is felt.

While the woolen interests were not represented at this meeting, they have been invited to participate.

Details of the council organization are expected to be taken up at the next meeting.

Plan Erection of 500 Dwellings At Front Royal

Richmond, Va.—The State Corporation Commission here has recently granted a charter to an Arlington, Va., concern to undertake the erection of 500 dwellings at and near Front Royal for employees of American Viscose Corporation. The Federal Housing Administration, it was indicated, will assist in financing the project.

Spencer Mills May Reorganize

Rutherfordton, N. C.—Petition of Spencer Mills, of Spindale and Rutherfordton, for a reorganization of the company, will come up for a hearing before Judge E. Yates Webb in Federal District Court, Asheville, N. C., on March 13th.

The Spencer company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court on January 24th and Eugene H. Timanus, treasurer of the company, and J. S. Dockery, of Spindale, were named receivers. An order for the receivers to borrow money with which to continue operation pending the outcome of the bankruptcy proceedings was signed then by the judge and the petition of reorganization was filed a short time later.

The reorganization petition sets forth that the company has an opportunity to obtain new capital for continuous operation and the details of the reorganization plan will be submitted at the hearing on March 13th.

In its bankruptcy petition the company, which manufactures fine combed cotton and rayon goods and novelties at two mills, one at Spindale and one at Rutherfordton, stated that losses during the past few years had resulted in a deficit of \$214,796 as of December 31, 1938, reducing its capital account to \$448,729. Among its assets were listed accounts receivable, \$19,181; supplies and inventories, \$116,225, and plant buildings, valued at \$860,855, less depreciation of \$201,602.

Outstanding capital stock was listed at 26,541 shares, par value \$25 a share, and its mills at Spindale and Rutherfordton include 28,600 spinning spindles and 27,000 twister spindles. During the past few years the mills produced annually goods valued at from \$800,000 to 1 million dollars.

Conestee Mills To Close

Greenville, S. C.—Conestee Mills, of near Greenville, will shut down soon and remain closed until business conditions improve, according to reports.

Asserting there was no foundation for a report that the mill property, including 800 acres of land, would be offered for sale, company officials said the shutdown would be forced by a large stock of goods on hand for which there was no profitable market.

Listed in Clark's Directory of Southern Mills as capitalized at \$350,000 with 17,000 spindles and 410 looms, the plant at present employs approximately 250 workers in the production of sheetings and drills.

The firm is one of the oldest textile concerns in the county and is located seven miles from Greenville. The late Thomas I. Charles was recently succeeded as president by Tom B. Pluckett of Florida and Mrs. Charles is now chairman of the board of directors.

Company officials said the shutdown would be for an indefinite period ending when business conditions justified a resumption of operations.

American Viscose Appoints Rayon and Spun Rayon Technicians

The American Viscose Corporation announces the appointment of F. G. Carroll and F. C. Wedler to the technical staff to work with mills using rayon and spun rayon.

These new appointments enlarge the Sales Development Department which is now headed by E. S. Kennedy and organized as follows:

K. M. Currier, assistant manager; H. B. Garden, acetate division, technical work including warping, slashing, throwing, coning, weaving, etc.; P. W. Brown, assistant to Mr. Garden; J. A. Webber, viscose division, technical work including warping, slashing, weaving, dyeing, knitting, yarn quality; F. G. Carroll, staple fiber division, technical work including spinning, yarn, dyeing, spun rayon preparation and weaving, and experimental spinning; F. C. Wedler, dyeing and finishing of all fabrics.

Mr. Carroll comes to the company from Judson Mills where he served for a number of years and was overseer of spinning and dyeing. He received his technical education at Clemson College.

Mr. Wedler, a graduate of the University of Florida, served in the sales department of the Dyestuff Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and in the textile finishing department of Graniteville Mills. He comes to the company from Hampton Company, where he was assistant superintendent of dyeing and finishing.

Magnolia Cotton Mill Officers Are Elected

Magnolia, Ark.—Stockholders of the Magnolia Cotton Mill Company, at their annual election here, elected the following, the officers being also members of the board of directors:

T. S. Grayson, president; J. O. Hutcheson, vice-president; J. L. Davis, vice-president; J. B. Lee, secretary-treasurer; W. R. Gant, Henry Bushton, H. P. Carington, W. A. Boyd, W. P. Longino, R. S. Warnock, Jr., W. N. Paschal, J. W. Colquitt.

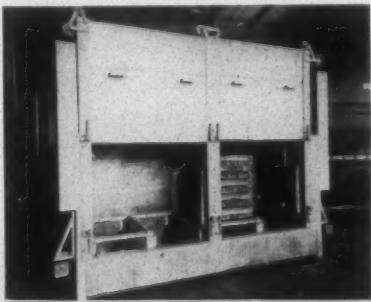
Developments and Improvements Weaving and Finishing

The Fleet Line Yarn Steamer

This machine is said to be suitable for steaming and conditioning all types of yarn including wool, worsted, cotton, silk and rayon and has a capacity of 4 trucks (125 lbs. of yarn per truck) or 500 lbs. total.

Used for steaming only, it is said to have twice the production of the conventional machine of this type. Used for steaming and conditioning, its production is still equal to that of the ordinary steaming machine and the quality of its product is equivalent to that of yarn which has stood 24 hours after ordinary steaming.

The unusually large output of this machine is due to the fact that it does not depend on absorption alone, but circulates humidified atmosphere through the truck of yarn under slight pressure, thereby obtaining uniform humidity and temperature at all points.



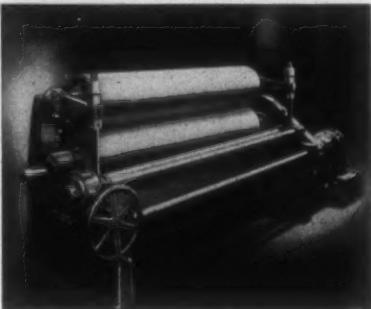
The machine is equipped with automatic controls, so that once the trucks are in place, the doors closed and the switch turned, no further manual attention is necessary until a light flashes indicating the completion of the cycle. Made by Riggs and Lombard.

New Butterworth Streamline Padder

This machine, known as the Ultra, has micrometer pressure adjustment which is easily and almost instantly applied by the hand wheel which is also used to raise the roll from contact when not in use. There is another micrometer adjustment arrangement for applying pressure to

each side of roll to insure uniform dyeing.

The Padder can be operated as a unit by addition of friction let-off



and winder or in range with other machines. Ultra Padders are made in three sizes. They all have ball bearings of latest design. Standard tub is all stainless steel with stainless steel immersion rolls as required.

Chemicals and Dyestuffs

(Continued from Page 32)

National Aniline & Chemical Co.

Carbanthrene Direct Black R B Paste—Homogeneous Vat dye addition applicable to cotton, rayon and silk. Bloomy shade of black of excellent fastness to all the usual color destroying agencies. Particularly suitable for application in all types of machines.

Diazine Black H D W—New developed black similar in properties to Diazine Black H. Extra but possessing better dischargeability and brighter in shade.

Nacelan Brilliant Blue N R—Bright reddish shade of blue for acetate rayon. Excellent light fastness.

Niagara Brilliant Blue B F L—Bright reddish shade of direct blue of uniform shade on cotton and rayon unions and barre rayons. Acetate rayon effect threads unstained.

Sulfur Brown R C F—New sulfur brown of reddish shade with a low copper content; particularly suitable

for coloring goods that subsequently are to be rubberized. Very good fastness to cross dyeing.

Rohm & Haas Co.

Triton 720—A powerful synthetic detergent effective in acid, neutral or alkaline solutions, and which is proof against hard water.

Degomma 80A—A new and improved enzyme for use in desizing textile fabrics.

Triton K-60—During the past year dropped the manufacture of this chemical entirely, and brought out a new synthetic plasticizer under the same name. The new material is more stable to acid, more uniform, and easier to handle under plant conditions.

Resitex

A thermoplastic resin is a new Providence Dry-salters (Division of Hercules Powder Company) product which is designed for a slip-proof finish on rayon fabrics.

It can be easily modified to produce any desired hand in the goods. Resitex can be used with regular equipment of the finishing plant as no curing under high heat is necessary. It is compatible with gums, starches, softeners and finishing oils, and is resistant to dry cleaning fluids and standard laundry practice for rayon fabrics.

Concenital

A new method has been developed to modify this concentrated softener of Providence Drysalters Division, Hercules Powder Company, in the finishing bath, to provide any body or hand possible with a sulfonated tallow.

This method is simple and can be carried out by any plant with material regularly carried in stock. Through this method Concenital can replace a variety of softeners purchased for special finishes, thereby reducing inventory and transportation costs. No disagreeable odors or discoloration is experienced in finished goods.

(Continued on Page 66)

Developments and Improvements

Miscellaneous

Automatic Clutch for Nappers

Vander B. Lowder, Concord, N. C., announced the development of a new clutch for nappers. Based on the action of V-shaped keys, this clutch is said to be so constructed that the keys slide smoothly part of the way out of their sockets in the event of overload. Then the pressure on the main spring is released, the V-shaped keys spring out of their sockets and

the flow of power is broken between the gear and the strippers.

Some of the advantages claimed by the manufacturer are: (1) Instantly reset—a tap of the hand puts the machine in readiness for operation after release. (2) Releases with less overload—one-fourth the force necessary to release the conventional type. (3) Release pressure variable—may be regulated to suit needs.

Meter (automatic air control). The shear pin on the transmission is equipped with a "Load-Signal," which announces when the pin shears, in case an obstruction should get into the food tube.

The burning head is the "Power-Flex" type, which features laminated tuyeres with primary and secondary air ports. No dead plates are used.

Vari-Pitch Speed Changer

The Texrope Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, has made available a new speed changer unit which utilizes the principle of the company's multi-groove vari-pitch sheaves. It consists of a ruggedly constructed, compact type of unit applicable to all manner of industry. The totally enclosed unit, designed with double shaft extensions and driven from a standard motor, provides the flexibility that makes it adaptable to a wide variety of layouts to suit the individual applica-

New Model Time Recorder

A new model in its 8900 series card operated time recorders is announced by International Business Machines Corporation. It is especially designed for companies with small pay rolls, which do not require all the automatic features of the large model. At the same time, it affords the advantages of automatic trigger-trip opera-

the type wheel to double its life.

The new model has no knobs, levers, or plates to press or strike. Registrations are obtained as rapidly as it is humanly possible to get them, in a legible, unchangeable, one-color record for any required pay period. The day-to-day change, and the ribbon feed and reverse are automatic. It has a drawn steel case, unbreakable plastic protection glass, and the same modern time dial which is optional on the larger recorder.

New Stoker Model By Link-Belt

A new model commercial stoker, designated as the No. 15, has been put on the market by Link-Belt Company, of Chicago. It is designed to burn a wide variety of bituminous stoker coals, and will handle 3,500 square feet of radiation.

The hopper is entirely enclosed;



tion by insertion of the time card, front print and motor drive recording, and duplicate time characters on



the front compartment housing the fan, motor, transmission and Air-



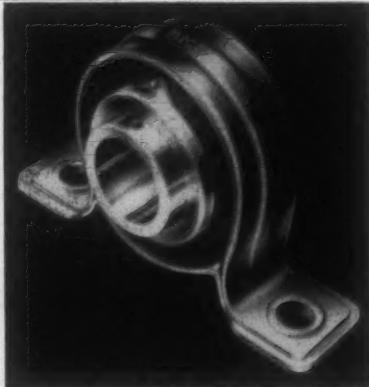
tion. Where the change in speed is to be adjusted manually only, the unit is provided with a readily accessible handwheel control. However, the unit can be equipped for electric remote control. Manual remote control is also possible. The present range of capacities now being offered include ratings up to 33 hp. with ratios as high as $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 1. It is expected that larger ratings will be developed in the future. The changer is especially applicable where material handling equipment must be controlled.

Developments and Improvements

Miscellaneous

SKF Rubber Flex Pillow Block

SKF Industries, Inc., has introduced a new "Rubber Flex" pillow block, comprising a self-locking bearing of the SKF "Grip-lock" type. This bearing is inherently aligning, to compensate for inaccuracies of set-up and conditions of shaft misalignment without binding. The bearing is encased in a pressed steel housing equipped with felt seals to exclude



dirt; the housing is provided with means for lubricating the bearing. The bearing and housing are surrounded with an elastic material with special sound-absorbing characteristics, and the material has been specially treated to make it impervious to oil and grease. The units are now available in the $\frac{3}{4}$ - and 1-inch shaft sizes.

Reeves "Speedial" Handwheel

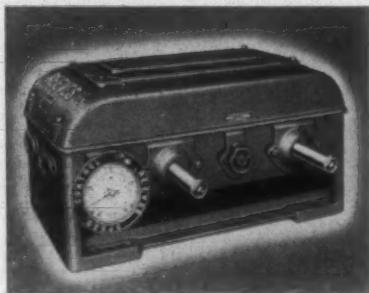
Reeves Pulley Company announced the development of a new type of speed indicator, for use with Reeves variable speed control equipment.

The outstanding advantage claimed for the Speedial handwheel is that it very accurately registers speed settings of these different units.

The actual indication is a definite number of turns (and fractions of turns) of the shifting screw. These are read by the operator as he turns the Speedial. While the standard Speedial is calibrated in turns of the shifting screw, space is available on the dial for the user to write, in pen or pencil, his own calibrations in

whatever corresponding units he prefers.

Parts are readily accessible and may be easily and quickly removed and replaced. Design and construc-



tion are simple and there is practically nothing to get out of order. The complete unit is installed or removed just as quickly as the standard handwheel.

New Two-Speed Air Blower

Clements Manufacturing Company has announced a new two-speed blower, called the Model HP Cadillac. This blower is equipped with a one horsepower motor, and has a maximum speed of 26,000 lineal feet per minute. The two speed feature allows a reduction in speed to 20,500 lineal feet per minute by the action of a switch.



Construction features claimed by the manufacturers are: sturdy, sand-cast aluminum housing; single-cast aluminum fan, statically and dynamically balanced; 3-cord Underwriters' Approved, heavy duty cable for positive grounding; low torque on starting from low speed switch, and absolute safety in suction cleaning by operating on first stage.

Improved Card Clothing

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., is now offering card clothing manufactured by its new "Tufferizing Process" for cutting and setting the wires. The process makes use of precision parts which are said to cut the wire clean and free from burrs and to insure wire that is uniformly shaped, absolutely square at the crown and perfectly parallel throughout its length.

It is asserted that these improvements assure added life and service from the card clothing, because they minimize side and top grinding during manufacture of the clothing, because the wires fit flat and square into the foundation, and because the needle-point holes in the foundation are not enlarged as might be the case if burrs on the wire were forced through the fabric.

New 100-Watt Fluorescent Lamp for Industrial Use

General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, Harrison, N. J., have announced the development of a new light source for general industrial lighting—a 100-watt fluorescent lamp, to supplement its line of industrial lighting units, such as the long-tube Cooper Hewitt lamp. The new lamp is a tubular light source, 4 feet in effective length, and was developed by the same laboratory which produced the 100-watt high efficiency bulb-type mercury lamp.

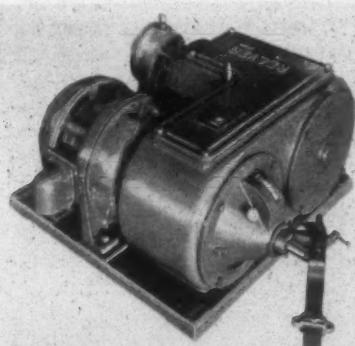
The new lamp derives its terminology "fluorescent," from its utilization of a special high efficiency fluorescent material as the inside coating of the tube. Ultra-violet radiations produced in the tube are converted by this coating to visible light by means of a high ratio energy transformation. High efficiency is listed as its outstanding feature, being 50 lumens per watt, or three times that of equivalent wattage incandescent light sources. It is expected to find application in industry as an extension of the company's line of high output tubular light sources, where critical seeing tasks require high illumination levels.

Developments and Improvements Miscellaneous

Automatic Control for Reeves MotoDrive

Reeves Pulley Company announced the development of a mechanical automatic control for the Reeves Motodrive, which is said to have increased the utility of this unit.

The mechanical automatic control is said to provide entirely automatic speed regulation of the Motodrive to

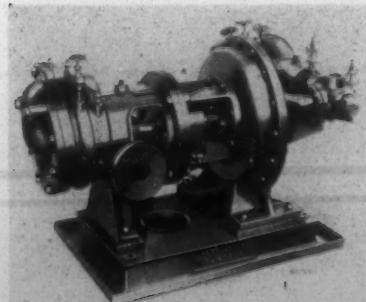


make possible synchronization of different machines and separate sections of a single machine; maintenance of constant tension and uniform peripheral winding speeds; and maintenance of uniform pressure, weight, liquid level, temperature and other variable elements.

The photo herewith shows the horizontal Motodrive with the control, which is available for all five sizes of Motodrive.

New Turbine-Driven Pump

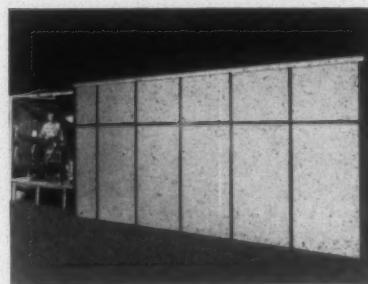
Ingersoll-Rand announces a new turbine-driven pump featuring a compact construction that combines



both turbine and pump as one unit on a common shaft. This pump, known as the "Class TRV," is built in single-stage sizes for capacities from 5 to 1,000 gallons per minute against heads as high as 220 feet and in two stage sizes for capacities to 275 gallons per minute and heads up to 550 feet.

Hunter Cloth Conditioner

James Hunter Machine Company announced the new Hunter Brilson-air Cloth Conditioner, embodying, according to them, a totally new principle of restoring natural moisture to cloth after finishing and said to be setting new records for evenness and uniformity, flexibility and pro-



duction.

The Conditioner comes complete with air conditioning unit, the necessary motors, fans, heating coils, housing and control instruments.

Unmounted Roller Bearings By Link-Belt

Link-Belt Company, 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has placed on the market a complete line of Link-Belt Shafer radial-thrust single-row and double-row roller bearings in the naked or unmounted form. Literature describing the new line of bearings stresses: Free rolling action with unimpaired loading capacity; no provision need be made for misalignment in the housing or mounting; thrust capacity is provided by the roller and race-way shapes and by the angular position of the curved rollers between curved races; radial or thrust or any combination of radial-thrust loads will be carried equally as well

and on the same full contact area under all conditions of alignment; there is no possibility of rollers pinching or binding, and no need for auxiliary means of taking the thrust.

New Improvement in Floor Patching Material

Ruggedwear Resurfacer, manufactured by Flexrock Company, has just undergone its second major improvement.

The first improvement was the cellulose process (exclusively Flexrock's) which is said to have made Ruggedwear the toughest floor repair material, as well as simplifying the process.

The addition of Montmorillonite increases the coverage capacity per pound, thereby lowering the cost per square foot of patching and resurfacing concrete floors.



The addition of Montmorillonite in the process of Ruggedwear Resurfacer makes it mix easier with cement, sand and stone, thereby decreasing labor costs.

Squeeze Rolls

More uniform extraction, with a higher percentage of moisture removed without sacrificing continuous or straight-line production, is the claim made for the new Model G squeeze rolls being manufactured by James Hunter Machine Company, North Adams, Mass. The new model is said to be usable as a separate unit, in combination with a scutcher, in continuous cloth carbonizing or washer lines, or on tracks in wet finishing rooms; and to be adaptable to any woven fabric, either flat or pile type, of cotton, rayon, woolen, worsted and blended or manipulated yarns.

Developments and Improvements

Miscellaneous

Parks-Cramer Developments

Parks-Cramer Company of Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C., announces several improvements in air conditioning and automatic cleaning equipment for textile mills during 1938. A partial list follows:

Turbomatic Humidifier—This self-cleaning atomizer humidifier has been improved in various ways to insure (1) reliable performance, (2) long life, (3) ease of taking apart and reassembling for occasional inspection and working parts. An improved diaphragm material has been adopted which increases durability.

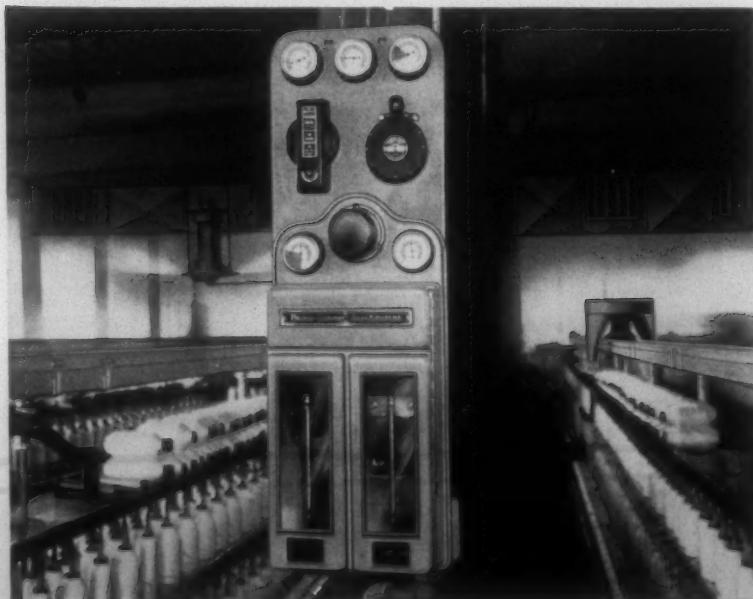
High Duty Humidifiers—Modified fan construction has improved the quality of spray and increased the speed and thoroughness of distribution.

Central Station and Automatic Air-changer—Design of these Parks "certified climate" air conditioning systems has been refined in numerous details—particularly as to methods of air distribution and the automatic

control of both humidity and temperature.

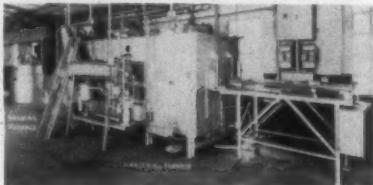
Automatic Humidity and Temperature Regulator—The Psychrostat—Increased use of this standard psychrometric method for regulating humidifiers, automatic airchangers, and central station air conditioners has followed recent improvements which adapt the instrument to multi-step and graduated control of textile air conditioning systems. The new model Psychrostat is self-contained, with thermometers, gauges, relays mounted on the same frame which holds the sensitive elements.

Automatic Traveling Cleaners—Several improvements in both Parks Turbo and Bunchless types of traveling cleaners for spinning frames, winders, etc., are announced. The most important of these changes provide for complete adjustability of air volume and direction, adapted to facilitate proper proportioning of air currents and varying their directions and force to suit individual frames. Stop motion features are available.



New Electric Furnace For Heat Treating Metal Parts Of U S Bobbins and Shuttles

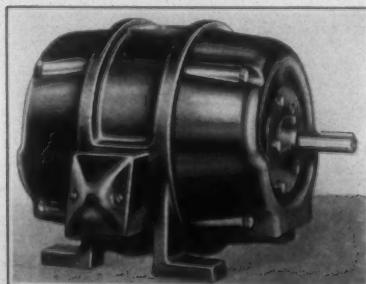
U S Bobbin and Shuttle Company engineers take care that there are no improperly tempered U S automatic bobbin rings or faulty shuttle grips, etc. This newly installed General



Electric heat treating equipment hardens all metal parts to an exact degree of hardness. This installation, said to be the only one of its kind used by bobbin or shuttle manufacturers, is automatically fed and controlled. The metals, after being shaped, progress slowly through the hardening furnace where they are exposed to high temperatures. They are then placed in the drawing furnace, where the exact temper is achieved.

New Splashproof Motors

Diehl Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, N. J., announces a new line of splash-proof motors for use in the textile industry. Distinctive features announced by them in-



clude: sturdy cast iron construction; specially impregnated windings; effective baffling system; improved system of ventilation; sealed ball bearings; furnished in all N. E. M. A. sizes and ratings.

Regulation vs. Adaptation*(Continued from Page 16)*

cotton. The average domestic cotton consumption for the four year period:

1926 to 1929, incl. was	6,934,000 B/C
1934 to 1937, " "	6,390,000 "
Or an average loss of	544,000 "

In 1937-38 domestic cotton consumed was 5,478,000 bales.

(7) Secretary Wallace, last Fall at Durham, was reported in the press as saying that it is only a matter of time until only 15 million acres will be needed to produce the South's supply of raw cotton for the world.

(8) Farm tenancy has continued to increase and still the farm problem has grown worse.

(9) This eleven million bales of cotton controlled by the government must be released in some way and this will likely offset any temporary advantage that any farmer may have secured by government intervention.

(10) Since cotton is such an important crop in the South, the entire economic system is under the shadow of this uneconomic situation.

On January 11, 1939, the National Industrial Conference Board, in a study, "Do Reduced Crops Increase Farmers' Incomes?" says:

"The agricultural history of the last sixty or seventy years in the United States indicates that there is no basis for the assumption that reduced crops of the leading products tend to increase farmers' income. Available evidence presented for wheat, cotton and tobacco points to the conclusion that, although a smaller-than-usual output raised prices, it brings a smaller actual return to farmers more frequently than a greater return."

The report is filled with figures taken from the statistics of U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Labor and shows conclusively that farmers did adjust production and their standards of life until the regimentation of the government destroyed their ability and knowledge of how to adjust. This study is informative and convincing and shows the futility of government interference with the growth of farm commodities.

PRECISION BOBBINS

Uniform in Quality

Uniform in Size

Uniform in Finish

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

NASHUA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE - D.C.RAGAN HIGH POINT.N.C.

Always Uniform — Always Dependable

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weavers' Friend"

BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION • CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

Distributed by

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

This one form of government control is so broad that we have only touched a high spot or two. There is something more than price or parity value in life and that is employment—some means of an economic livelihood. The farm control bill destroyed employment opportunity.

Now that we have looked at agriculture for a little while, let us take a peep at industry.

Regardless of what anyone may think, there were many textile mills operating one shift before the days of the N. R. A. This act shortened the work week and made two shifts a common policy throughout the industry.

Even after the annulment of the act, these provisions were the general policy of the industry.

This act and this policy, which met with the approval of the industry as indicated by its continuance, destroyed the employment opportunity of many people, because science and technology made it possible for industrial managers to cut costs by improved machines and better management.

It destroyed the use of millions of spindles which died under the pressure of competition, and employment has dropped from a high of 471,000 workers to a low of 359,000, according to bulletin 665, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1938 the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed, purporting to place a "floor under wages" and a "ceiling over hours."

The administration of this act is still problematical. It is quite possible that a wage rate can be decided upon which will make the third shift inevitable, regardless of how much mill managers dislike it. It may be a competitive necessity.

Mr. Hinrichs, in Bulletin 663, referred to above, says that 18,000,000 spindles well equipped and under efficient management and on a three shift basis, can consume 8,000,000 bales of cotton.

Since last year domestic mills consumed only 5,438,000 bales, it would seem that 18,000,000 spindles on a two shift basis could consume 5,333,333 bales. However, it is impossible to operate steady time and mills must run fast and slow, full and curtailed, it may mean that the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act will destroy five or six million more spindles and destroy the employment opportunity of between fifty and sixty thousand people who are now working.

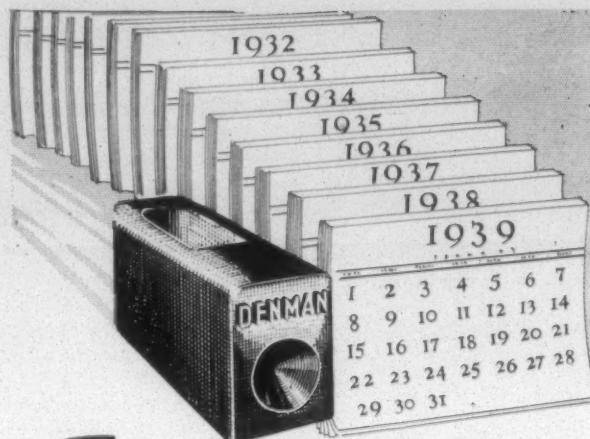
This is only another scene in the picture which is definitely in the situation and shows how the rigidity of government freezes flexibility which is a necessary element in progress.

This nation is too diversified to lay down plans and purposes with stern rigidity. In the South labor oscillates between agriculture and industry, and nothing must be done to either or both to destroy employment opportunity in either or both.

This brings up an administrative thought in the Fair Labor Standards Act which has been lightly touched upon and not yet interpreted. In the latter part of paragraph (b) Sec. 2, these words are used, "without substantially curtailing employment or earning power."

Again in Sec. 5 (b) the law says; "In the appointment of the persons representing each group, the Administrator shall give due regard to the geographical regions in which the industry is carried on."

(Continued on Page 64)



Tested by TIME Proven by SERVICE

The Denman loop picker of today is a far cry from its predecessor of seven years ago.

Year after year in countless mills Denman loop pickers have been exposed to the most exacting weaving requirements, with the results carefully checked and the product constantly improved in the Denman research laboratories.

Denman has learned the art of making loop pickers—our field men have learned the art of supplying the right picker for each particular condition.

This combination of research, production, and centralized sales efforts has resulted in today's time-tested, service-proven Denman picker. The Denman name is now recognized the world over for its leadership in the production of fabric loom pickers, lug straps, etc.

Together we are proud of the progress we have made, proud of the fact that our combined efforts have resulted in constantly lower picker costs for our customers, and constantly expanding sales for us.

DENMAN LOOM PARTS

The Exclusive Sales Agents
Terrell Machine Co.
INCORPORATED
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

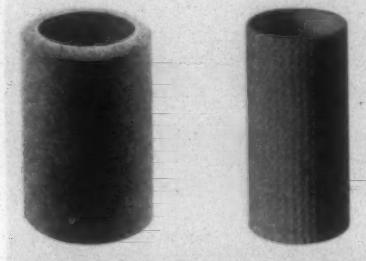
New England Agent
Mr. Luther Pilling
Danielson, Conn.

British & Continental
Geo. Thomas & Co., Ltd.
Manchester, England

Developments and Improvements Carding and Spinning

Recently Improved Cork Cot By Sonoco

Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, S. C., have further improved the reinforcing construction of their cork cots by the use of a seamless woven fabric tube. This tube forms the inner-lining of the



cork cushion and takes the strain of adhering to the steel roll, off the cork. The woven fabric inner lining has a heavily gummed surface that freezes quickly to the wetted steel roll. The cork cushion being welded to this lining is said to be thereby prevented from bulging or elongation while running and thus the original proper density of the cork is retained throughout its life.

New Card Grinding Gauge

Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., Oldham, England, announce the No. 196 micrometer setting gauge for card grinders, which is said to eliminate the setting "by ear," which is common practice.

The device consists of a main

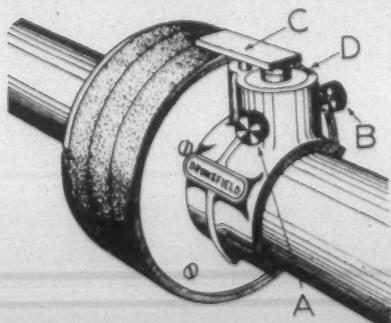


FIG. 1

bracket which is bored out to fit on the 3-inch diameter tube of standard

traverse wheel grinders. In use, it is mounted, as shown in Fig. 1, on the grinder tube adjacent to the emery disc, with a pointer on the scale D swung round by the screw A to the mark 0 (zero) on the graduation face, and locked by the screw B. The plate C is then pressed down to contact with the emery surface; this contact being established, the screw A is locked and the plate removed. To determine the amount of grinding cut, B is released and the pointer swung to the desired graduation mark by the screw A; then B is locked.

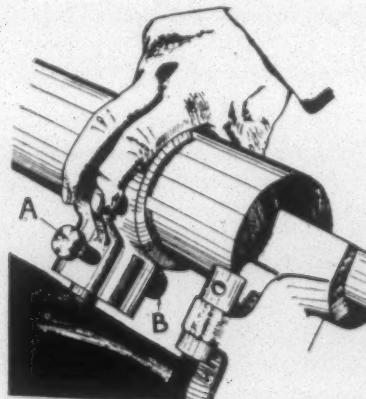


FIG. 2

The graduations are in 1/1000ths of an inch, and are marked from 0 to 7; thus, for instance, if the pointer indicates, say, 4, the cut given by the grinding disc will be 4/1000-inch.

The plunger stud is then used as a feeler (Fig. 2), set to touch the points of the wire surface all across the card. When the grinder is placed in position after this setting, the cut of the emery disc will be equivalent to the amount indicated on the graduation.

Hunting Tooth Measuring Knock-Off Motion

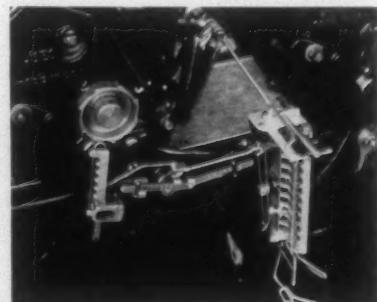
This new type hunting tooth knock-off motion has recently been applied by H & B American Machine Co. to all of their standard A-1 one-process pickers.

This motion is said to accurately measure any given yardage and automatically stop the calender rolls and feed when the required length of lap has been produced.

In conjunction with the measuring motion a new type of drop lever with double link action has been adopted for stopping and starting the machine with the least possible manual effort. This combined new motion can readily be applied to all existing machines.

Precision Cleaner For No. 50 Leesona Winder

The Precision Cleaner was recently developed and permits quick setting as well as accuracy of setting for silk and rayon yarns on the No. 50 Leesona Winder, made by Universal Winding Co. A special wrench loosens the locking screw and also per-



mits the wrench to open the movable blade. After the thickness gauge is inserted, the wrench will release the blade and a spring pressing against the movable blade will close it against the thickness gauge. Another turn of the wrench locks the blade and the feeler gauge can be removed easily.

Terrell Machine Co. Develops New Bobbin Machinery

"Early in 1938 we made a decision which has kept us extremely busy during the past several months with the design and development of improved machinery for the manufacture of bobbins and spools," it is stated by E. A. Terrell, president of the Terrell Machine Company, in the current issue of the *Termaco Times*. The remainder of Mr. Terrell's statement follows:

"Early studies of available bobbin-making machines convinced us that in most cases the designs were neither accurate nor efficient—in fact, they

Developments and Improvements Carding and Spinning

were pretty much the same as those we already had.

"We were confronted with the choice of buying new machines similar to those we had, of repairing our old ones, or of developing for our exclusive use a complete line of accurate, automatic, high speed machines. We chose the latter course.

"At this time we have two new machines of our own make already in operation at our bobbin plant and in the near future we expect to complete and put in operation at least five more. Others will follow as rapidly as we can complete them until we have replaced practically every machine in our plant.

New Model Ring Twister

The new model ring twister lately placed upon the market by the H & B American Machine Co. is reported to have as outstanding features unusually heavy framing with adjustments to meet varying requirements, extra wide faced gears running on hardened steel studs, increased bearing surfaces for giving greater stability at high speeds, boxed type spindle rails with milled surfaces, and broad flange roller beams.

The cylinder driving the spindles is centrally located and is operated

in conjunction with a new type reversible tape drive arrangement whereby the spindles can be driven in either direction without altering the position of the tape tension pulleys.

A special type of thread board, and all-metal creel with supports bolted to the roller beam have been applied.

The builder motion is arranged for warp, filling, or combination wind.

For wet twisting a new type of trough has been developed providing continual water circulation.

Automatic Traverse For Cork Cot Buffing Machine

Armstrong Cork Co. has developed an automatic traverse for their cork cot buffing machines. The unit is said to be so designed that it can easily be assembled to machines now in use. It is particularly desirable when buffering long rolls or rolls covered with synthetics where slow and uniform grinding speed is necessary.

Splash Nub Yarn Attachment For Twisters

Whitin Machine Works have recently made available a new attachment used in conjunction with their novelty yarn twister, which has for

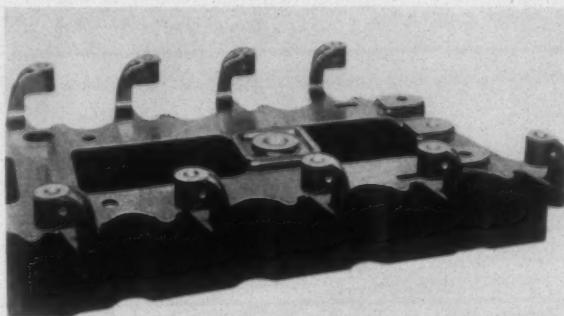
its object the production of flake, nub or splash yarns in wide variety.

This attachment is said to permit the operator to produce novelty yarns in effects which are not possible on the customary fancy yarn twister.

The Triplex Himalaya Yarn Attachment

Whitin Machine Works announce a three speed, patented attachment for spinning frames which will spin cotton, spun rayon or a combination of fibres to make a yarn of three distinct counts, giving the effect of a heavy, a medium and a fine count yarn combined in any sequence in a continuous thread. All three counts are made from the same size of roving. This yarn, when woven, produces the effect of certain Japanese or Oriental handwoven fabrics, and of linen.

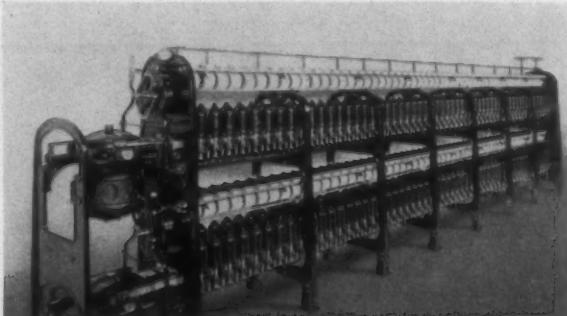
The Himalaya motion will make ordinary two-count Himalaya type yarns, as well as a full line of flake or slab yarns. It is attached to the foot end of a regular spinning frame, is very flexible, and the makers claim for it the ability to produce specialty yarns in a very wide range of patterns which cannot be reproduced on similar devices.



New UniRail Twister By Atwood

Atwood Machine Co. announced a new UniRail twister, which is said to possess a number of radical improvements, for silk and rayon winding.

The new twister gets its name from



the unique rail construction shown above. It is a single piece of metal machined to precision accuracy. "This one-piece construction eliminates no less than 2,000 loose parts on the average size twister," states the manufacturer. "There is nothing to get out of plumb, nothing that can shake loose or require adjustment. Large, single idlers contact the belt

on both sides of the machine, assuring constant spindle speed."

This twister has a new design of motor carriage that assures unvarying belt tension regardless of belt stretch. There is also an improved twist unit with silent chain drive to the twist change gear, and a rigid, double mounted spindle swing with permanently accurate spring tension.

**Sterling
Ring Travelers**

SUGGESTION
Call our representative for any Traveler problem. He may be able to offer valuable assistance, and is always available to cooperate with you.

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SINGLE from \$4, DOUBLE from \$6, SUITES from \$10

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VANDERBILT
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PARK AVENUE at 34th ST., NEW YORK

Regulation vs. Adaptation

(Continued from Page 61)

Does "opportunity for employment or earning power" mean in the nation or in the community or geographical region? Again, does it mean "opportunity for employment or earning power" for anyone, anywhere so long as numerical figures and wage rates are static and reasonable, or does it mean "employment and earning power" for those now employed and now earning must not be destroyed or substantially impaired? Does it mean additional opportunity for employment for those who are now unemployed?

The rule of reason would indicate the latter implications and construction. If this is true, then the testimony submitted by honest and earnest industrialists must be given due consideration, because it would be manifestly unfair to legally destroy industry in one locality for the benefit of industry in another. The same can be said about sections or regions.

There are certain economic trends in natural progress that destroy and rebuild, there are also trends that cause shifts and dislocations. These are the natural concomitants of life. Our national social concept has never agreed that the wilful or legal elimination of the physical and mentally unfit was feasible, preferable or wise. For a small group of government men to arrogate to themselves the wisdom and ability of passing upon the fit and unfit in industry, by means of rigid economic rules and thereby destroy factors for social progress, is also not feasible, preferable or wise.

The law states, "to correct and as rapidly as practicable, to eliminate the conditions above referred to." The law does not say that remedies and actions must be meted out immediately but as rapidly as practicable.

It hardly seems practicable for an industry that has had a return of only 2 to 3 per cent on a average for the past six years, to have its wage scale put out of line with its competition and with the average economic range. The cotton textile industry suffered this disaster under N. R. A. and now there seems to be no likelihood of more than one or two other industries having wage rates considered before October 24, 1939.

Political and economic uncertainty demands that certain confidences and governmental considerations should be extended to this industry in its earnest attempt to adjust itself to its new relationship to the government and again since it can not possibly, with economic safety, move beyond the legal rate effective for all industry on October 24, 1939. The reasonable thing for the committee to do, it occurs to me, is to let present rates operate until October 24, 1939, and then let all rise together.

After sufficient time has elapsed for the wisdom or lack of wisdom of the law to manifest itself, opportunity for making any change or for retaining the status quo can be decided upon.

The flux of economic conditions is too variable to use too much haste.

The ability of the textile industry to pay may be terribly influenced by agricultural legislation, by tax policies, by modifications of Social Security Act, and by other regulatory measures.

The administrators of this law must be patient and reasonable in their expectations and demands.

The government has repeatedly announced that it is seeking reform and recovery and it has made a desperate effort to accomplish both by the same means.

Social security can not be attained without personal security and the government in trying to effect social security has destroyed personal security, and in so doing has failed to attain social security.

The above statement is philosophic economics and requires too much time to develop, but the reader, with his mind lifted above the details of material specifications, can and will arrive at the same conclusion if he will follow unprejudiced reasoning.

This nation and the people in it can never be saved until they stop watching Washington and get busy saving themselves as individuals rather than as groups or classes. The government should know this.

With the government and business and labor and agriculture warring over conflicting policies of regimentation and rigid compulsions, there can be no security and no democracy, not even co-operation. Co-operation and good will can not be legislated.

Institute Publishes Warp Sizing Reports

Publication of the seventeen progress reports of the recently completed research on the warp sizing of filament viscose rayon and its sizing materials is started in the December issue of *Textile Research*, official organ of United States Institute for Textile Research. The subject of this first report is "Viscosity of Starch Pastes." This is the first of the institute's co-operatively financed studies to be completed, it having been in progress since the summer of 1935. It was financed on a 50-50 basis by the Textile Foundation and a group of institute members. A total of \$20,000 was expended in the work, exclusive of donated materials and services. There has been no previous publication of the research findings because all progress reports of the institute's co-operatively financed studies are confidential for at least a year to subscribers.

At the request of members who were co-operators in the first study, and of an open conference held in New York, the institute is undertaking the organization and financing of a new research; the warp sizing of cotton and spun rayon. This, as voted by the conference will be conducted in a Southern laboratory and in Southern mills and administered by a committee of Southern men. The recently completed study of sizing was conducted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with some experimental work in New England mills.

Board Re-elects Southern Bleachery Heads

Taylors, S. C.—All officers and directors of Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Inc., were re-elected at the annual meetings of the directors and stockholders of the firm.

The following officers were re-elected: H. P. Stephenson, president; William H. Bannon, vice-president; B. J. Stephenson, Jr., vice-president and general manager; R. D. Sellars, secretary and treasurer; and John F. Bannon, assistant treasurer.



During the hurricane of September 1933 the card room of a well known New England mill was completely flooded by a tidal wave. The corrosive action of the sea water made it necessary to recondition 131 cards, including the clothing of Cylinders, Doffers and Flats. Prompt service was required to minimize loss of business.

We handled the job in our Fall River plant and completed it in about 6 weeks, with practically no overtime.

This met the customer's requirements as the cards were in production ahead of other machinery that was damaged.

Give Ashworth reclothing service a try and see what it can do for you.



ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Division: AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

FACTORIES in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia; SALES OFFICES AND REPAIR SHOPS in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville; SOUTHWESTERN REPRESENTATIVE: Textile Supply Company, Dallas, Texas.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery . . . Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes . . . Lickerin Wire and Garnet wire . . . Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire . . . Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed at All Plants.

Developments and Improvements Chemicals and Dyestuffs

Ciba Company

Chlorantine Fast Green C L L (Patented)—Used on cotton yarn, mercerized cotton, viscose and rayon yarn, bleached cotton goods, viscose rayon crepe, viscose cut staple, viscose rayon knit goods, Bemberg rayon, viscose delustered rayon knit goods, cotton-viscose goods, cotton acetate goods, viscose-acetate delustered goods and Bemberg-acetate rayon goods.

Ciba Brilliant Pink 2 B (Patented)—Dyeing of cotton, linen and rayon in the various stages of manufacture, such as the loose state, yarns in hanks, chain warp or wound form, piece goods and knitted fabrics.

Cibacete Blue GR—Productive blue for acetate rayons, exceptional exhausting ability.

Cibacete Discharge Violet 5 R (Patented)—A straight color of reddish violet shade having very good dischargeability.

Cibacete Yellow G G R—For dyeing acetates in somewhat redder tones than the older types Cibacete Yellow G G N and is fast to sublimation.

Cibanone Blue 2 R, Cibanone Dark Blue M B A and Cibanone Black B A N Double Conc.—Shown on materials woven in the grey and later subjected to kier boil and bleach. Especially adapted for resisting the action of kier boiling and bleaching.

Cibanone Brown G R F—A new vat color which dyes a redder and purer shade of brown than the older Cibanone Brown G R, but of the same high degree of fastness.

Cibanone Olive B G; Cibanone Olive 2 B—Vat colors which possess easy reduction, good solubility and level dyeing properties.

Coprantine Colors—New series of substantive colors applied on cotton and rayon in the usual manner for direct colors with soda and Glauber's salt and an addition of Coprantine Salt I.

Diazo Brilliant Green G (Patent applied for)—When developed with Yellow Developer C, gives a brilliant green and is well suited for dyeing cotton or viscose rayon in all stages of manufacture.

Diazo Fast Blue 4 B W—New member of Diazo Fast series, which is noted for its fastness to light and washing.

Neocotone Colors—New series of patented dyestuffs which are particularly suitable for printing on cellulosic fibers. The entire line is water soluble and may be fixed by a short steaming (not acid), followed by a treatment in a dilute caustic soda bath.

Neolan Yellow 8 G E (Patented)—A new level dyeing yellow which dyes a greener shade than the 6 G E brand and is said to possess very good fastness to light, perspiration, decatizing, water and sulfur stoving.

Rigan Sky Blues 2 G and 4 G (Patented)—These new types augment the present series of Rigan colors, which are offered for dyeing level shades on viscose rayon of unequal affinity.

Vat Printing Black G L, Micro Powder and Micro Paste—Furnishes a deep black print of very good fastness to light, washing and chlorine. Strength of paste equals powder.

Dowicide A—Sodium ortho-phenylate. Cream colored flake, having a slight but not unpleasant odor. It is extremely soluble in water. Good properties both as a germicide and fungicide.

Dowicide B—Sodium 2-4-5 trichlorophenate. White to tan flake, readily soluble in water, with a slight phenolic odor. Very strong fungicidal properties.

Dowicide C—Sodium 2-chlor-ortho-phenylphenate. Crystalline solid lumps which are soluble in water, slight odor, possesses good all around germicidal properties.

Dowicide G—Sodium pentachlorophenate. Yellowish tan flake, readily soluble in water. Principally a fungicide.

Lyofix D E—A new textile auxiliary of the Sapamine KW class. Recommended for the after-treatment of direct dyeings to increase their fastness to water.

Migafar P—Finishing material recommended for 1, piece goods dyeing: (a) for the removal of chafe marks on silk or rayon, (b) for avivage, for the production of a fresh,

bloomy color tone, (c) for levelling out unequal delustering effects. 2, yarn dyeing: as an avivage and for the production of a good scroop. 3. Garment dyeing: as an avivage or brightener for silk, rayon, cotton, or even woolen garments.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.

Onyxsan—A cation-active compound yielding maximum, permanent softness to all cellulosic fibres. Softness is said to be permanent to dry-cleaning and laundering.

Naphthalene Sulphonic Acid Ester Powder—Dispersive, penetrating and wetting out agent.

Vitaperm Finish—A permanent finish for all fabrics.

Rapidogen Printing Gum—Excellent penetration on Rapidogen, Pharmasol and Indigosol colors. Good, clear, sharp prints. Washes out readily.

Xynosan Print Wash—Combines detergent effectiveness with a permanent softening action.

Xynol RA No. 4—Softening agent for all types of fabrics.

Mapromin 66 Paste—For dyeing of rayon hosiery. Insures level dyeing. Free of storage odors.

Fiba Weld C—A slip-proof finish to seal fibres against slippage.

Rich Seal Colors—Water soluble pigment colors for printing. Eliminate need of ageing and steaming. Excellent washing and crocking fastness.

Dullatone MM—Duller for hosiery. Precipitates into the fibres, eliminating chalkiness and giving appearance of high twist.

Warwick Chemical Co.

Weave-Lok (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)—A new slip proofing agent for all types of silk or synthetic fabrics.

Sulfanole P. B. (Patent applied for)—For soaping, scouring, boil-off, and dyeing operations. A soap substitute possessing properties normally associated with sulfonated fatty alcohols.

Aminosol—A cat-iron active softener of semi-permanent character. Applicable to all types of fibres.

Percentage of Rough-Ginned Cotton 4 to 11%

Rough ginned cotton—cotton showing below-normal preparation in ginning—ranged from 4.4 per cent to 11 per cent of the upland cotton under 1½-inch in staple length ginned from the United States crops of 1933 through 1937, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported in a statistical summary of cotton preparation. Of cotton 1½-inch and longer in staple length, below-normal preparation was reported for from 5.2 to 8.7 per cent of total ginnings.

According to the bureau, the percentage of cotton showing below-normal preparation has been generally downward although extremes of weather and other conditions have caused sharp increases in the proportions reported for some years.

Commenting further upon the statistical report, the bureau's cotton specialists said that "much of this rough ginned or below-normal preparation cotton has lost as much as one to two grades because of poor preparation, not including cotton which was so badly gin cut as to be so classed." According to the ten-market average of prices reported by the bureau for the 1937-38 season, much of this cotton has been discounted from \$1 to \$7 per bale because of poor preparation.

In general, the smaller percentages of below-normal preparation are indicated in the States where irrigation of cotton has served to control moisture and uniformity of maturity. In these States, damp or wet cotton is not unusually a major factor contributing to poor preparation. Less than three-tenths of one per cent of the cotton ginned from the 1937 crop produced in Arizona, California and New Mexico—States where cotton is grown under irrigation—was of below-normal preparation.

In other areas, the lowest proportion of rough ginned cotton shorter than 1½ inches in staple length in the 1937 crop was reported for Missouri, with 2.1 per cent of total ginnings so classified. Texas ginnings included 2.3 per cent; Arkansas, 3.3 per cent; Mississippi, 3.4; and Oklahoma, 3.6 per cent. States with the largest proportions of rough ginned cotton shorter than 1½ inches in 1937-38 ginnings included South Carolina, with 11.8 per cent; Florida, 14.9 per cent; Alabama, 8.9 per cent, and Georgia, with 8.8 per cent. Other States varied from 4.5 per cent to 8 per cent.

Below-normal preparation of cotton 1½ inches and longer in staple length constituted 4 per cent of total ginnings of these staples from the 1937 crop in the United States. In the States where these staple lengths made up as much as 1 per cent of the total upland production, below-normal preparation ranged from none in Arizona, 0.1 in California, and 0.6 per cent in New Mexico up to 12.3 per cent of the total of these staple lengths ginned in Louisiana.

Standard-Coosa Net for Year \$5,247

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company reports for the year to September 30, 1938, a net profit of \$5,247, after all charges, as compared to \$340,109 for the preceding fiscal year. Net sales during the year totaled \$5,082,495 as against \$6,824,038 during the 1937 fiscal year.

Earnings for the year just ended equaled 3 cents a share on the 198,220 common shares outstanding, as compared to \$1.68 on the same number of shares in 1937.

IT'S THE EDGE

-That Prevents Fly Waste and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

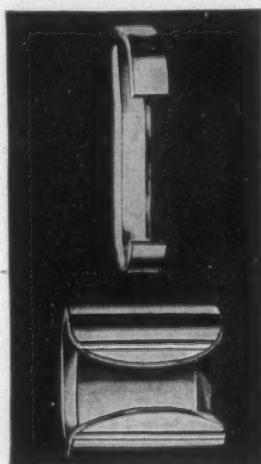
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. Are the result of combined research and experience in manufacturing Ring Travelers and backed by most modern mechanical equipment. It is to your advantage to try these travelers. Made in all sizes and weights to meet every ring traveler requirement.

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A Traveler for Every Fibre

South Must Prepare for Use of Cotton Substitute

(*Charlotte Observer*)

Cotton growers should look to the future in making their 1939 farm plans and consider the long-time view, says Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

"The South must gradually adjust itself to the increased use of cotton substitutes in foreign countries and study how to earn a living from other than cotton alone." He suggests three ways in which this adjustment might be made easier.

The first two are practices which have been urged upon cotton producers in this State under the AAA programs. One is emphasizing conservation of the soil, with less land in cotton and more land in grasses and legumes, and the second is increased production of home food and feed crops which will improve the standard of living of Southern farm families.

The third line of development named by Mr. Wallace is that of increased industry activity in the South and elsewhere to provide opportunities for farm boys and girls who either have no chance to get a farm or who do not want a farm.

The AAA program provides the means by which farmers can conserve their land and increase production of home food and feed crops, he said:

U. S. Raw Cotton Exports for 1938 Off

Washington, D. C.—Cotton exports from the United States for the calendar year 1938 totaled 4,316,000 bales valued at \$224,322,000, compared with 5,728,000 bales valued at \$360,023,000 in 1937, according to preliminary figures made public by the Department of Commerce. This represents a decrease of 1,412,000 bales, or 24.7 per cent, in quantity, and a decrease of \$135,701,000, or 47.7 per cent, in value from the exports in 1937.

Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 706,000 bales, or 47 per cent, and shipments to Continental Europe declined by 842,000 bales, or 30 per cent, the decrease for the Continent being due chiefly to the greatly reduced figures for Germany (a decline of 60 per cent), and France (a decrease of 38 per cent), as well as to smaller figures for Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Portugal.

Smaller figures were likewise registered for Canada. Exports to Finland showed a slight increase and shipments to Poland were practically unchanged.

An increase of 142,000 bales was shown in the exports to the Far East. Shipments to Japan increased by 138,000 bales, and to China by 34,000 bales, but shipments to India showed a sharp decline.

Plans For Textile Exposition Under Way

Greenville, S. C.—Preparations for the 13th Southern Textile Exposition are fully under way. The show will open April 3 for one week. A temporary annex has been constructed, and numerous changes and repairs made in Textile Hall. All the space has been engaged by leading manufacturers of the United States. Every type of equipment for producing yarn and cloth from cotton, rayon, silk and wool will be featured except spinning. (The

three largest manufacturers of spinning machinery were in the last exposition.) Up-to-date machinery, processes, and devices for handling rayon and for dyeing, bleaching and finishing will be displayed.

Manufacturers of aluminum, steel, brass, copper, paints, lubricants, and a score of other materials, devices, articles and supplies will bring the latest scientific discoveries, inventions and improvements to the exhibition floors.

There will be seen also many modern and novel things in the way of accessories and supplies. So many advances in various technical divisions of the art have been made recently that it is impracticable to name them. The most important of these will be demonstrated and explained at the show.

Every executive and every worker in the textile plants of the country will find this show the most complete and interesting, in the opinion of the management, that has ever been staged in Textile Hall. The attendance in recent years has increased to such an extent that only grown persons connected with the textile industry are invited to visit the show. Children under sixteen years can not be admitted at any time. Business men and citizens not connected with the textile trade and who are more than sixteen may be admitted on the opening day, Monday April 3.

Legislator Rudisill

(From "Under the Dome" column of *Raleigh News and Observer*.)

Teamed with Gregg Cherry to represent Gaston County in the House this session is Carl A. Rudisill of Cherryville, a self-made textile manufacturer and business man. A freshman in the Legislature, Rudisill brings to it a varied experience in handling money and men.

Rudisill was elected December 31 in a special election called after the death of N. B. Kendrick, member-elect. He is definitely not a politician and campaigner; he was drafted by the Democratic executive committee.

A soft-spoken, efficient executive, Rudisill belongs to the old school of belief in liberal labor and conservative spending. It took liberal applications of labor to bring him from the position of doffer boy at 10 cents a day in 1896 to his present position as executive head of five textile mills. Along the way, his jobs included peddling fruit trees and enlarged photographs through the Carolinas and Virginia to pay his way through Lenoir-Rhyne and State College. Today he directs 81,000 yarn spindles with a weekly output of 90,000 pounds and 1,100 workers with an annual pay roll of \$750,000.

He directs the Carlton Yarn Mills, Nuway Spinning Company and Howell Manufacturing Company at Cherryville, is secretary and treasurer of Rex Spinning Company at Ranlo, and is president and general manager of Cartex Mills at Salisbury.

On the civic side, Rudisill served as Cherryville's mayor for two terms, as a member of the town board, as director of Cherryville National Bank, director of Cherryville Building Loan Association and for 16 years a trustee of Lenoir-Rhyne College.

Business men commend Rudisill as an executive for his success in spinning and intensifying the confidence and

good will of his employees. At Carlton Yarn Mills in Cherryville, he has promoted a community clubhouse, tennis courts, glee club, ball team and garden contests to stir up recreational enthusiasm and civic pride in mill operatives.

Amending Definition of "Textile Industry"

Washington, D. C.—The following statement was recently issued by the Wage and Hour Division of Department of Labor:

"By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and pursuant to recommendations submitted to me by Industry Committee No. 1, I, Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, do hereby amend the definition of the term 'textile industry' as contained in paragraph 2 of Administrative Order No. 1, dated September 13, 1938, to read as follows:

"As used in this order, the term 'textile industry' means

"(a) The manufacturing or processing of yarn or thread and all processes preparatory thereto, and the manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing and other finishing of woven fabrics (other than carpets and rugs) from cotton, silk, flax, jute or synthetic fibre, or from mixtures of these fibres; except the chemical manufacturing of synthetic fibre and such related processing of yarn as is conducted in establishments manufacturing synthetic fibre.

"(b) The manufacturing of batting, wadding or filling and the processing of waste from the fibres enumerated in clause (a).

"(c) The manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing or other finishing of pile fabrics (except carpets and rugs) from any fibre or yarn.

"(d) The processing of any textile fabric, included in this definition of this industry, into any of the following products: bags, bandages and surgical gauze, bath mats and related articles, bedspreads, blankets, diapers, dishcloths, scrubbing cloths and wash-cloths, sheets and pillow cases, tablecloths, lunch-cloths and napkins, towels, and window-curtains.

"(e) The manufacturing or finishing of braid, net or lace from any fibre or yarn.

"(f) The manufacturing of cordage, rope or twine from any fibre."

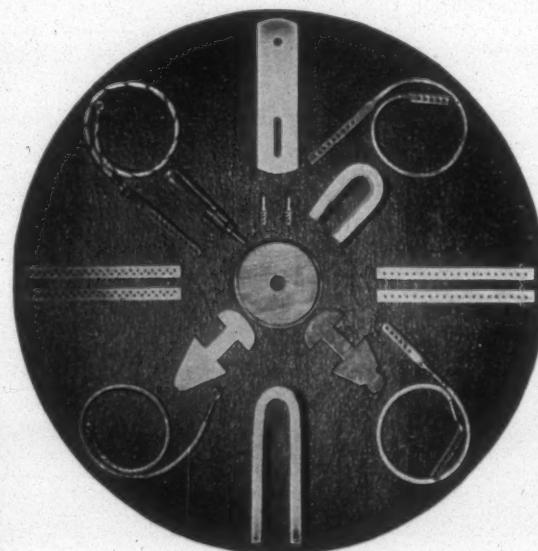
(Note. The above amendment removes the manufacturing and finishing of knitted fabrics from the jurisdiction of the Textile Industry Committee and extends jurisdiction of this committee to include the processing of textile fabrics, other than knitted fabrics, into the products enumerated in paragraph (d) above.)

Thomaston Cotton Mills' Net Profit for Year \$549,123

Thomaston, Ga.—Thomaston Cotton Mills reports for the year to June 30, 1938, a net profit of \$549,123, after all charges including income taxes, as against a net profit of \$642,659 in the preceding fiscal year. Earnings for the year just ended equaled \$1.73 on 212,240 common shares outstanding as against \$46.67 a share on 9,887 common shares outstanding in 1937.

Net sales during the year totaled \$9,613,695. Sales for the previous fiscal year were not stated.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury Massachusetts



Victor Versatility



When you change over to some new kind of yarn, remember there is a Victor Traveler made for every class of spinning and twisting.

In all we make some 14,000 styles and sizes, so you can be sure we have the one you need. Just tell your requirements to a Victor representative, or write for FREE samples.

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**BULLETIN
Classified Ads**

Bring Results at Low Cost
Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

How to Prevent Uneven Yarn

(Continued from Page 20)

same weight sliver per yard. There is little that you can do about your combers except make each and every one of them produce sliver of the same weight. Make the constants the same on the drawing. There you have both metallic and leather top rolls; change one kind of them. I prefer leather on your class of work. Be sure that the weights are heavy enough on all processes. Another thing, every set of rolls on each process should have the same weights. Most of your roving frames have sixteen pound weights, but several sets have fourteen pound ones. Put sixteen pounds on all of them. Either change the constants on the fly frames, or keep the stock produced by each make separate in the spinning room. If you will do these things you will have eliminated all uneven yarn caused by different models of machinery.

In order to increase production, so much twist has been taken out that the roving is breaking back in the creels of the next process. Put in sufficient twist to stop this at once; one tooth smaller gear will be enough, I think. This will not cut production because the work will run much better.

Some breaking back may be due to ends being run too tight. Fly frame roving, drawing sliver, comber sliver or



any other kind of sliver that has been made with too much tension on it is full of thin places and even yarn can never be made from it.

Many men will tell you, "Never allow your frame tenders to take up or let off on a doff." I say that a frame should be regulated so that it will not be necessary for them to do this. They are merely trying to remedy a defect that you and the men under you have done nothing about.

It is useless to attempt to regulate tension on fly frames until you have the humidity of the room under control.

Humidity is of much greater importance in securing even yarn than many other factors that have received more attention. You should have no trouble with this, as I know you understand the actions of cotton when processed in either too dry or too moist air.

Have a list made of all draft roller settings. If there are any rolls that are too wide, see that they are closed at once. Be careful that you do not set them so close that they will damage the longest fibers of cotton. This will bring down breaking strength.

Avoid excessive draft everywhere.

On cotton stock that is not to be combed, especial care must be taken to see that the cards produce uniform

sliver. When cards are stripped, see that they run until the sliver is back to normal weight before the end is put up. Have plates and screens set so that they will take out the same percentage of strips and fly.

No yarn can be made even if made from uneven picker laps. Keep your pickers in good condition and do not allow over one-half pound tolerance in weight either way.

I realize that you must run an inferior grade of cotton for certain kinds of yarn; but be sure that when you put in cotton to fill an order, you use only one kind of cotton, or one kind of mixture until that order is complete. I mean by this, you can use two or more grades in mixing for one class of yarn, but mix them in the same ratio at all times.

Try to open and use from as many as twenty-five bales. There is no harm in opening more than this number if it is convenient. Some bales of the same staple have a higher percentage of short fibers. If not mixed thoroughly this will result in light yarn. If a number of longer than average bales are run in, there will be heavy yarn.

In this letter I have emphasized the most important causes of uneven yarn in your plant, if my information is correct as to conditions there. There are other minor causes that I have not mentioned because I know that you are capable of finding and removing them yourself.

Go to it and good luck.

Sincerely,
Dad.

New Rayon Staple Opener Developed

A specially designed opener for rayon staple fiber has been developed by the Davis & Furber Machine Company, North Andover, Mass., it is learned from O. M. Godfrey, president of the company.

The machine is made with either one or two cylinders and operates on an entirely new principle, no opening being done at the feed rolls. The opening is all done inside the machine in a series of gentle operations. The stock is never held while being worked, and hence there is a great freedom from fiber damage and breakage.

Three Baer diagrams showing fiber length and condition showed relatively little difference between the condition of the rayon staple fiber as received from the producer and after having progressed through the new opener. A much greater number of short fibers were shown in the diagram for the fiber which had been processed on the usual opener originally designed for the handling of cotton. The fibers used for illustration were 1.5 denier 1½ inch staple.

It is pointed out by Mr. Godfrey that the freedom from short and damaged fiber results in a clearer and stronger yarn with fewer nubs. The machine is so constructed as to be readily adjustable to give the degree of opening desired, it being understood that stock for feeding direct to a cotton card requires a much greater degree of openness than is desirable in stock to be blended and run on the woolen system.

The new machine will handle stocks ranging from one to seven inches in length either matted or in parallel bunches, to be run on cotton, woolen or worsted systems. Production is reported to range from 600 to 1,200 pounds per hour.

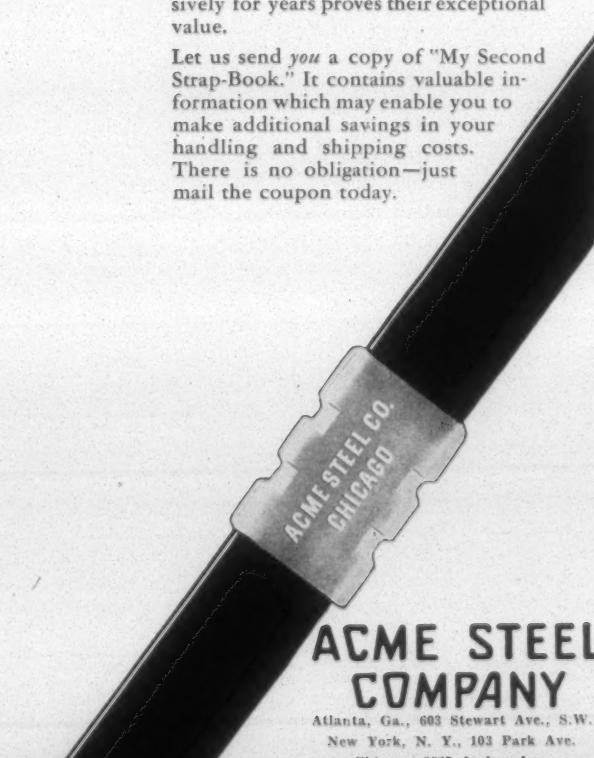
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Cost reduction and consequent profit increases have been made possible in many branches of the Textile Industry by the use of Acme Steelstrap. Better packaging is accomplished in shorter time. Handling and shipping charges are lowered. And the dangers of damage and pilferage are minimized.

Smooth, clean, dependable Acme Bale Ties assure neat, good-looking bales. The experience of hundreds of millmen who have used Acme Bale Ties exclusively for years proves their exceptional value.

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ACME STEEL COMPANY, 2827 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Please send me a copy of "My Second Strap-Book."
 Without any obligation, please have Doc. Steelstrap diagnose our case.

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Fruit of the Loom Exhibit Shows Wide Uses Of Product

New York City.—Fruit of the Loom, Inc., opened an unusual merchandise demonstration at 1450 Broadway January 9th. On the second floor of the building were gathered 70 different exhibits, all made of Fruit of the Loom material, being shown by the manufacturer of the individual item.

Bruce Smart, president of the company, impressed that the idea of the joint showing is to give a graphic picture of the extent of the range of merchandise on which the Fruit of the Loom label, including products of cotton and rayon.

Included in the merchandise on exhibition are sheets and pillow cases, wash fabrics, bedspreads, bath mats, romforters, and related items, curtains, bias tape, men's shirts, pajamas and night shirts, boys' blouses, etc., underwear, rain coats, wash ties, play suits, handkerchiefs, sleeping garments, aprons, bathing suits, foundation garments, etc.

Durene Launches Plan to Aid Underwear Men In Trading Up

The Durene Association has launched an intensive promotion campaign to create increased demand for and sale of underwear made of Durene mercerized cotton yarn.

The campaign, which is designed to assist manufacturers and retailers in trading up through merchandising quality merchandise in higher price brackets, has been carefully detailed from a practical merchandising point of view.

Briefly, a determined effort is being made to enlist the interest of both manufacturers and retailers in proper and adequate identification of all merchandise made of Durene yarns. Retail sales personnel are being instructed regarding the merits of Durene yarn and the reasons

why "Durene" underwear represents maximum value for money spent.

Through advertising and publicity, both trade and consumer are being informed regarding these advantages with emphasis on reasons why men and boys should "Keep their shirts on." Tags are available through the Durene Association that clearly state the reasons why these garments represent outstanding value. Focus of the campaign is at the point of the sale.

Sales people of retail stores and underwear manufacturers are being told how to sell "Durene" through the medium of a particularly excellent sound slide film "King Cotton's Crown," which dramatizes the qualities of Durene yarn and garments for men, women and children.

The booklet "I Want to be a Good Underwear Salesman," a hard-hitting series of selling points to be remembered and set forth in script and cartoon, is also playing a lively role in this educational activity.

Finally a little consumer flyer entitled "Refreshing as a Sea Breeze" tells the story of Durene in fast script and lively pictures to every purchaser of a Durene undergarment.

Keeves Pulley Atlanta Office Moves

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta office of the Reeves Pulley Company has been moved from 231 Healey Building to 311 Volunteer Building. W. C. Erwin is in charge of the Atlanta office.

Work Begun On NOPCO Addition

Cedartown, Ga.—Work has begun on the new addition to the Cedartown plant of National Oil Products Company, with the contract awarded to the Cedartown firm of Wright & Lopez.

E. T. Wood, general plant supervisor of the company, is in Cedartown and states that a tentative date for completion of the new unit is March 1st. Operation is scheduled for March 15th.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE OFFICES

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WARP SIZING
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FINISHING
PROBLEMS

*Serving the Textile Trade
for over a quarter of a century*

Investors Do Not Like Present Situation

Washington, D. C.—Final results of a nationwide survey of representative investors to determine causes impeding the flow of new capital into business have been submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Howard Coonley, newly elected president of the association and chairman of the Walworth Company, New York, in a brief letter of transmittal to John N. Garner, president of the Senate, and William B. Bankhead, speaker of the House of Representatives, offered the results of the survey for such help as they might be to appropriate committees of the Senate and House.

The investors, to whom questionnaires were sent, were chosen at random from stockholders' lists. In replying they were asked not to sign their names if they did not desire to do so. Nearly 3,000 investors responded to the question:

"Do you have money available which you could invest and would like to invest in new securities of either new or existing productive enterprises (as distinct from government and other high grade bonds or the well seasoned stocks of existing companies) but which you do not care to invest in such securities at the present time?"

Response to this question showed 75.1% answering "yes" and 24.9% answering "no". Those answering "yes" were then asked to indicate the reasons for their lack of willingness to make additional investments. Inadequate present profit was named by 38.4%. Those who held doubts of adequate future profits gave many reasons for those doubts, the following being the most important: Labor trouble, 62.6%; international troubles, 19.5%; existing legislation, 76.4%; possible new legislation, 73.6%; existing taxes, 74.8%; new taxes, 72.2%. Many responses named several reasons.

Of those feeling that even if adequate profits were earned now or in the future the government takes so much in taxes that investment is not worthwhile, 81.7% said taxes are too great a burden on corporations and 60.7% said they were too great a burden on individuals many listing both. Government legislation was held to be too stringent in a number of ways, the most important being restrictions on purchase of securities, 60.1%; restrictions on sale of securities 56.9%; and restrictions on new issuances 48%. Many named all three.

A total of 61.9% replied that they preferred new securities to tax exempt government bonds.

A wide range of factors which would create willingness to invest were listed by some of those replying. Factors listed by 10% or more of the investors as being the most important were: Improved government policies and attitudes affecting business, 38.8%; change in government spending and budget policies, 36.3%; less government competition with business, 15.0%; reduced taxes, 14.6%; change in Federal labor legislation, 13.9%.

Piedmont Supply Co. Changes Name

Charlotte, N. C.—The Piedmont Supply Company, of this place, has moved its office to 245 Tranquil Ave., and has changed its name to the H. P. Sossamon Engineering Company. It was formerly located at 211 Bryant Building.

YOU CAN HAVE BETTER KNITTING YARNS



USE THIS KEY TO PROPER REGAIN AND EVEN RUNNING YARNS

Developed out of our 15 years' experience with spinners, converters, and knitters . . .

for conditioning, softening and twist-setting of carded and combed grey yarns, mercerized, dyed and bleached yarns . . . Laurel Emulsions and Softeners, when applied over roller troughs on cone winders, quilling frames, or twisters, will produce even running yarns.

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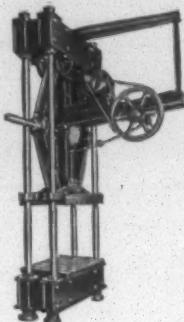
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1938 World Rayon Production Again Breaks All Records

The world's production of rayon in 1938 again broke all previous records with an output of 1,900,000,000 pounds compared with 1,823,000,000 pounds in 1937, according to figures compiled by the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

The record of world production for recent years follows in millions of pounds:

	Rayon Filament Yarn	Rayon Staple Fiber	Rayon Total
1938	975	925	1,900
1937	1,205	618	1,823
1936	1,021	298	1,319
1935	940	139	1,079
1934	772	52	824
1930	451	6	457

Production of filament yarn in the United States was equal to about 26 per cent of the world's total, but only 3 per cent of the staple fiber total. Japan continues to be the largest rayon producer in the world with total output of 550,000,000 pounds, or 20 per cent of the world yarn total and 35 per cent of the world staple production.

Although rayon yarn production dropped in the United States last year, total rayon consumption during 1938 reached a new all-time record of 327,387,000 pounds as compared with 322,623,000 pounds consumed in the previous record year. The increase in filament yarn consumption and reduced production resulted in a reduction of 17,309,000 pounds in producers' yarn stocks on hand during the year 1938.

Rayon yarn production in the United States last year aggregated 257,916,000 pounds against 321,681,000 pounds produced in 1937. The figures compare as follows with previous years.

	Year-End Production	Shipments*	Stock Change
1938	257,916,000	273,800,000	Dec. -17,309,000
1937	321,681,000	266,202,000	Inc. +52,957,000
1936	277,638,000	297,347,000	Dec. -21,521,000
1935	257,557,000	252,650,000	Inc. +2,688,000
1934	208,321,000	194,694,000	Inc. +11,118,000

*Exclusive of import balance.

The *Organon* states that by the end of 1938 the yarn inventory situation had returned to a normal basis, after the extremes experienced by these inventories during the entire year 1937.

Mill Supply Factory To Open in Burlington

Burlington, N. C.—Machinery is being installed in the Aurora mill building on Webb Avenue for a Burlington branch of the Penn Reed and Harness Company of Allentown, Pa.

L. J. Burchill, owner of the parent industry, and Roland Foulke, who will manage the local plant, are in charge of the installation.

The business will engage here, as in Allentown, as manufacturers, importers and dealers in the mill supply field.

Burchill said that the branch factory will be expanded as rapidly as business in the field demands it.

Silks, Rayons, Value Up, Wages, Jobs Off, Says Biennial Census

Washington.—Establishments manufacturing silk and rayon textiles reported a slight decrease in employment and wages and a considerable increase in value of products for 1937 as compared with 1935, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent biennial census of manufacturers, released by William L. Austin, director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Wage earners employed in this group of industries in 1937 numbered 116,839, a decrease of 7.2 per cent as compared with 125,903 reported for 1935, while wages paid decreased slightly from \$95,479,187 reported for 1935 to \$92,439,564. The value of the products increased 14.3 per cent from \$354,225,788 in 1935 to \$404,734,743 for 1937.

Establishments manufacturing rayon broad woven goods (18 inches wide and over) reported an increase in value of products amounting to 31.6 per cent, or from \$174,597,923, reported for 1935 to \$229,717,966 for 1937. Manufacturers of rayon narrow fabrics reported an increase in wage earners employed from 3,399 for 1935 to 5,568 for 1937, or 63.8 per cent. Wages for this group increased from \$2,726,692 to \$4,829,745 for 1937, and the value of the products manufactured nearly doubled—\$9,844,995 for 1935 to \$18,534,703 for 1937. The manufacture of silk broad woven goods (18 inches wide and over) shows a decrease in value of products from \$90,285,569 reported for 1935 to \$63,097,641 for 1937.

Cotton Use Shows Rise for December

Washington.—Counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in 500 pound bales, cotton consumed during December, 1938, totaled 565,307 bales, compared with 432,328 bales in the same month in 1937, according to preliminary statistics made public by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Consumption for the five months' period ending December 31 totaled 2,799,817 bales, compared with 2,644,414 bales in the same period in 1937. Cotton on hand December 31 in consuming establishments totaled 1,697,089 bales, compared with 1,714,596 bales on December 31, 1937, and in public storage and at compresses for the two periods there was a total of 15,331,332 bales and 11,891,409 bales respectively.

Of the total consumed during December, 479,708 bales were used in the cotton growing States, 71,253 bales in New England States, and 14,346 bales in all other States.

U. S. Rubber Co. Maryland Branch to Operate Separately

Baltimore, Md.—H. A. Everlien, sales manager, Mechanical Goods Division, United States Rubber Company, announces that the Mechanical Goods Division, Baltimore Branch, which has heretofore functioned under supervision of the Philadelphia Branch, will from now on operate as an independent branch, under R. F. Jackson, as manager of mechanical sales.



To increase your production:

1. Find the frames where production is low due to worn rings.
2. Replace them with DIAMOND FINISH high-polish rings.
3. Watch output increase up to 15% or even more.

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"The New Flexible" "Needs No Damping"

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Experience has shown that product competition is frequently decided at the point of sale by the package appeal—thus the necessity for an attractive and appropriate package for your product, to coordinate all advertising appeals and to consummate sales.

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Hydraulic Turbines FOR SALE

2—33" S. Morgan Smith Single Cylinder Gate Horizontal Type Turbine, 350 H.P. at 28' head 240 rpm. with 2—G. E. 312 KVA 2200 Volt, 3 ph, 60 cyc, 600 rpm, type ATB, form B AC Generator.
1—S. Morgan Smith 36" Single Cylinder Gate Horizontal Type Turbine, 425 H. P. at 28' head 220 rpm. with G. E. 375 KVA, 2200 V 3 ph. 60 cyc, 600 rpm. type ATB, form B AC Generator.

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Bibb Invites Suggestions From Employees

Bibb Manufacturing Company, with plants at Macon, Columbus, Porterdale and Reynolds, Ga., has recently moved to encourage employees to make suggestions which may result in improving the operations of the mills or villages, and will award cash prizes to employees submitting suggestions that are worthy of consideration. The following is an excerpt from the *Bibb Recorder*:

Following recent discussions at Department Head conferences at the General Offices and embodying ideas favored by President Wm. D. Anderson and Vice-Chairman James H. Porter, of the board of directors, Executive Vice-President Scott Russell announces the appointment of a Suggestion Committee composed of the following:

Vice-President A. A. Drake, chairman; General Superintendent L. R. Brumby, Miss Annie Moore Daughtry, personnel director, with E. H. Jordan, of the accounting department, secretary.

Suggestions from employees of the Bibb Manufacturing Company are invited and will, when submitted on forms that are being distributed to all superintendents and agents this week, receive consideration at weekly meetings. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Porter and Mr. Russell will keep fully informed about suggestions that are submitted.

Employees are asked to make use of the "Suggestion" blanks, which have been provided in such a form that the identity of the person making the suggestion will not necessarily be disclosed. Each suggestion blank has a stub, which bears a number corresponding with the number at the top of the blank. Envelopes that do not require postage will be available and suggestions will go direct to the suggestion committee.

Ideas about working conditions, helpful suggestions about community projects or improvements, waste reduction, improved quality in production, accident prevention (safety first), living conditions or in fact anything of community or mill interest will be welcomed.

Only a moment of reflection on one of the numerous subjects mentioned above may give you an idea you feel worth while. Often the ideas about accident prevention, if put forward, may result in the saving of an injury or perhaps death of a fellow employee. With reports on waste and production coming in from various sources, employees may advance a thought that will result in a saving in costs that will make the suggestion an outstanding one of the year.

All suggestions will be tabulated and submitted to the committee and by them to the officials named. The mill superintendents will be notified weekly by the secretary of the committee of action taken on each suggestion and will indicate whether or not a cash award is to be made to the employee making the suggestion.

Rubber Products Industry Large Cotton Consumer

A recent news release by the Mechanical Goods Division of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., showed that cotton consumed in the manufacture of rubber products totalled 375,000,000 pounds in 1936. This would account for 750,000 bales of 500 pounds each, approximately 6 per cent of the total U. S. crop for that year.

Cotton Exports To Britain Drop

Washington, D. C.—The cotton textile industry of Great Britain has sharply curtailed its purchases of American cotton, the American consul at Manchester, England, disclosed in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Although deliveries to British spinners of American raw cotton are now at about 80 per cent of last season's level, the total imports from the United States for this season are only 238,000 bales as against 782,000 bales at the same time last season, the report showed.

Imports of American cotton since August 1st, the beginning of the season, have accordingly reached only 30 per cent of last year's level, while British imports of raw cotton from all sources are running at about 66 per cent as compared with last year, the report stated.

The proportional decrease in imports from the United States is being made up by larger takings of Indian, African and Brazilian cotton, a direct reversal of the trend experienced in the 1937-1938 season, according to the report.

Carolina Mills Get Federal Orders

During the week ending February 3rd, Carolina mills received orders for rush delivery to the Government of textiles valued at \$195,021.

The rush orders call for delivery by February 15, with the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company of Rock Hill, S. C., getting the lion's share of the business. An order for miscellaneous textiles valued at \$140,227 went to the firm, the Labor Department announced.

Next largest is an order for muslin sheeting valued at \$23,315 which will be divided between the North Carolina Finishing Company at Salisbury, N. C., and the Alma Mill at Gaffney, S. C. The Alma mills also will share with the Randolph Mills at Franklinville, N. C., another order for birdseye cloth and sheeting valued at \$19,105.

To the Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries of Biltmore, N. C., went a contract for \$12,374 of pajama checks, shirt collar lining and so on. The order was placed through Federated Textiles, Inc., of New York City.

New Strong Viscose Rayon Staple Being Offered in Two Sizes

The new strong rayon staple fiber of American Viscose Corporation, which has started to appear in the market in a few fabrics, is being made in the standard sizes of 1.5 denier 1 7/16 inch staple and 1.25 denier 1 1/8 inch staple, it is learned.

The finer and longer staple gives increased yarn strength over the other and is used particularly for the finer yarn counts, it being possible to spin commercial yarns as fine as 120s (cotton numbering system) from it, it is said.

Other data is that the new strong fiber is as strong in the wet state as the standard rayon staple fiber is in the dry state. The major significance of the new fiber is that it opens up a wide range of new possibilities in spinning finer yarns and in the development of fine fabrics and makes possible higher twist yarns than is practicable with standard types of rayon staple.

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Double Duty Travelers



Reg. U. S. P. O.

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NATIONAL Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

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SIZO-GEL—For Rayon Size

SIZOL—Softeners and Gums for Cotton

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See "Southern Sources of Supply" for nearest Jobber—Write for Catalogue.

Nation-Wide CONFIDENCE

FROM the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Texas, textile manufacturers are using our Service.

This nation-wide confidence is based not on one thing but many. A third of a century's experience in the manufacture, repairing, and moving of every type of Textile Machinery is one factor.

A modernly equipped plant located in the center of the textile industry is another.

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Our fitness for executing jobs of any magnitude—anywhere—is recognized by Textile Mills.

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*Manufacturers, Repairers, Movers and Erectors of
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Riverside and Dan River Mills Lose \$1,017,227 in 1938

Danville, Va.—Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills encountered a net loss of \$1,017,227 for the year ended December 31, 1938, reflecting the highly unfavorable trading conditions that marked textile markets throughout the entire calendar year, according to the firm's annual statement released recently.

This compares with a profit of \$1,270,464 for the calendar year of 1937 and a similar profit of \$1,279,066 in 1936.

Total income from sales, rents, etc., reached a total of \$16,210,642, a sharp decrease from the preceding year's total of \$23,078,378. Cost of sales in 1938 was \$17,245,120, leaving a loss from goods sold of \$1,034,477, whereas similar costs during the previous year were \$21,586,888 and left a profit from goods sold of \$1,491,489.

It is significant that the cost of raw material, labor, expense and supplies alone at \$16,259,531 already exceeded to income from sales of \$16,210,642, before any provision for depreciation, etc., could be made. In the previous year the excess of income over basic costs showed a comfortable margin of over \$2,400,000.

After deducting the net loss from the surplus balance of \$7,333,175 and adding a credit of \$382 due to an adjustment of the preceding year's Federal and State income tax reserves, the surplus account at the end of 1938 stood at \$6,316,330. No dividends were declared during the fiscal year.

The company's current assets, including cash, accounts and notes receivable and inventories valued at the lower of either cost or market, are placed at \$11,642,293, a decrease of slightly more than \$1,000,000 over the preceding year-end. Investments at cost less reserve are \$98,160; fixed assets, including land, buildings, machinery, equipment, water power development, electric plant, fire protection and filter plant, houses, tenements, trucks, etc., are valued at \$15,404,724 after providing a depreciation reserve of \$21,219,075, and prepaid and deferred charges are \$131,090.

Current liabilities have been reduced close to \$400,000 during the year and are now \$5,959,938, of which notes payable constitute items amounting to \$5,800,000, and accounts payable and tax reserves are \$159,938. Preferred stock, 6 per cent par value \$100 per share, is valued at \$7,500,000 for 75,000 shares and 300,000 shares of \$25 par value common stocks are also valued at \$7,500,000.

Pack Fertilizer in Cotton Sacks

Washington, D. C.—A new domestic outlet for cotton was seen in a report by the Department of Agriculture on the increased use of cotton bagging for packaging fertilizer.

The report was based on a study made to the fertilizer industry as a potential user of larger quantities of American cotton. The use of cotton bagging has increased from two per cent of the packaging of fertilizer in 1927 to 12 per cent in 1937. Eighteen million cotton bags were used in 1937, representing 20,000 bales of raw cotton, the report said.

Fertilizer manufacturers are coming increasingly to favor cotton as a material for their bagging in preference to the conventional burlap, it was said. Appearance and salvage value are the principal points of advantage that cotton has over burlap, according to manufacturers surveyed.

Manufacturers now using burlap bags afford a potential outlet for large quantities of low grade cotton and cotton waste, it was said. Low prices for cotton have considerably narrowed the cost factor in the competition with burlap, especially in areas where cotton bags have a high salvage value.

Seeks Early Handkerchiefs and Chintzes

We have received the following letter from Edwin Lefevre, Grammercy Court, Atlantic City, N. J.:

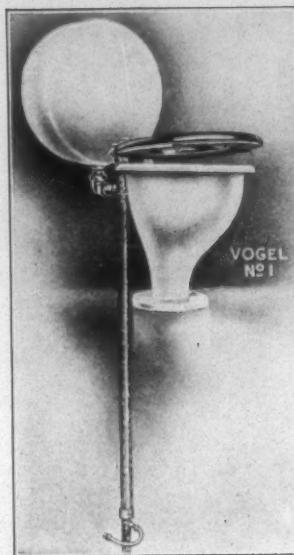
"I am at work on a book dealing with American historical handkerchiefs and chintzes. Very few collectors of Americana are aware of the number and variety of such prints on cloth, or their historical significance and intrinsic interest. There are portraits of presidential candidates and other famous Americans, military as well as political and non-political. There are battles, naval and on land, of the War of Independence, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Sporting and theatrical events are shown as well as all manner of Biblical subjects, landscapes, buildings, children's pieces, genre pictures, etc., of interest to many generations of Americans. In addition, they enable us to mark the progress of American textiles, about the early days of which so little is known.

"I cannot hope to obtain every specimen. Those prior to 1830 are extremely rare. I have spent much time seeking information about our early print-cloth works as well as stories, anecdotes and high lights of the careers of the famous men whose portraits are preserved for us in cloth. To succeed in producing the kind of book that I have in mind, I must have the co-operation of collectors, dealers, historical societies, libraries, museums, and of those Americans who have studied the history of our country. I have been fortunate in obtaining photographs of such specimens as are not in my own large collection and could not be bought. Of course, I give due credit for the courtesy and for bits of unpublished information relating to early print cloth works or to the pictures on the handkerchiefs and chintzes.

"I venture to address you in the hope that you will find time to tell me whether you know of any individual or institution that may own specimens that fall under the category of American event handkerchiefs and chintzes. Their names and addresses would be very helpful indeed.

"It is pioneer work that I am doing, with very little help in the way of printed information. The Curator of the Department of Textiles of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, the Director of the New York Public Library, the Curator of the Division of Textiles, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., and the Editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, Pa., are familiar with my writings on American antiques. You may write to them if you wish.

"I am sending copies of this letter to several thousand of correspondents throughout the country. That will give you an idea of how thoroughly I propose to deal with my subject."



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N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C. Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C. Falls L. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1902 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO. (Group Accident and Health, and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

THE PURE OIL CO., Industrial Sales Dept., Southeastern Division Office, 140 Spring St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., O. T. Clark, Mgr.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHOADS, J. E. & SONS, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 513 N. Spring St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, Greenville, S. C., John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves and Miles A. Comer, Selling Agents; Greenville, S. C., H. P. Worth, Selling Agent.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.; Columbia, 1712 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N. W.; Columbus, 1038 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-28 Broad St.; Birmingham, 2016 Third Ave., N.; Montgomery, 33 Commerce St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St.; Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iver St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Columbus Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 320 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.; M. P. Forte, 1038 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.

SNAP-ON TOOLS CORP., Kenosha, Wis. 623 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; 20 E. 21st St., Baltimore, Md.; 2009 Main St., Dallas, Tex.; 119 W. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.; 2516 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; 940 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.; 1645 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; 2647 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., L. A. Dillon, Asst. Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Geo. A. Dean, Reps., W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; John T. Higginbotham; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., Main Office and Plant, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.—C. W. Cain, Greenville Office and Plant, Greenville, S. C.—J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Asst. Vice-Pres. and Mgr. of Southern Divisions; Davis L. Batson; Sam Zimmerman, Jr.; Henry Goodwin, Atlanta Office and Plant, Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga.—H. Ralford Gaffney, Barney Cole, Vernon A. Graff, Spinning and Twister Ring Division, Ralph Ragan, Southern Shuttles, Inc., Greenville, S. C. (subsidiary), Louis P. Batson, Pres.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 1894, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grose, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eddy, Sec. and Treas.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello, Ga. Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt, J. M. Gregg, 208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.; Torrence L. Maynard, P. O. Box 456, Belmont, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

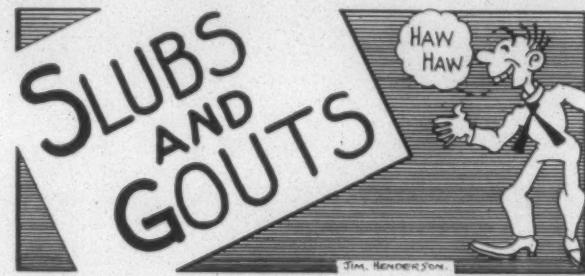
WAK, Inc., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passiac, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.



From time to time there have been humorous and peculiar happenings around cotton mills or connected with cotton mill people and we would like to obtain a collection of such items. We invite our readers to send accounts of humorous or peculiar events and will pay \$1.00 for each which is deemed by us to be good enough to publish. None will be considered unless connected with a textile plant or a textile manufacturer. The names of those connected with the story need not be given. The name of the sender of the story need not be published, but must be given to us.

The following letter, reproduced verbatim, was received by us last week:

Anderson, S. C.

Feb. 2, 1939

Clark Publishing Co.

118½ West Fourth St.

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir;

Please send me a copy of your Clark's Directory of Southern Mills, of the last publication.

I am very much in need of one of these, on account; I'm figureing on buying a few mills, and I want to see which are the larger ones.

Your's Very Truly,

(Name deleted for obvious reasons.)

In 1910 I called on practically all the mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and one day while calling on a mill near Providence I talked to the mill Superintendent about humidifiers. He said: "Yes, I guess humidifiers are a good thing, but the next money we spend around here I am going to try to get the boss to put in electric lights." (On investigation I found that they still used oil lamps!) H. B. R.

PRIZE CONTEST

\$25.00 in Cash

for The Best Article of Not Over 1,200 Words, on
The Subject:

"How to Prevent Uneven Yarn"

SECOND PRIZE \$10.00 IN CASH

THIRD PRIZE \$5.00 IN CASH

Authors of the next four best articles will each be awarded a three-year subscription to TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Rules of Contest

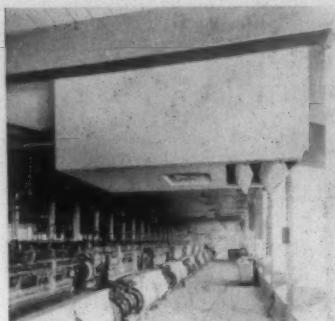
1. The judges will be five men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.
2. Prizes will be awarded to the seven contestants who contribute the best practical articles on "How To Prevent Uneven Yarn."
3. Articles must not be of greater length than 1,200 words, which is about the number on a page of Textile Bulletin.
4. Articles will be published in the order received and where two papers of equal merit are submitted, the one received first will be given the decision. IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE THEREFORE TO MAIL YOUR ENTRY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
5. No paper will be considered which is postmarked later than midnight, February 28, 1939.
6. Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real name and address of the author must be attached.
7. The judges will reserve the right to reject any articles containing sections copied from books or previously written articles.
8. Where necessary, the names of equipment or supply manufacturers may be mentioned, but no direct comparisons with or criticisms of competitive products should be made.
9. After the contest has closed, the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the authors, according to their wishes.
10. Address your entry to Contest Editor, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Here is your chance to win a nice cash prize or a free subscription to the bigger and better semi-monthly Textile Bulletin, and at the same time contribute something of real value to your industry. Start giving this interesting subject some thought NOW, and send in your article as soon as possible.

TEXTILE BULLETIN
Charlotte, North Carolina

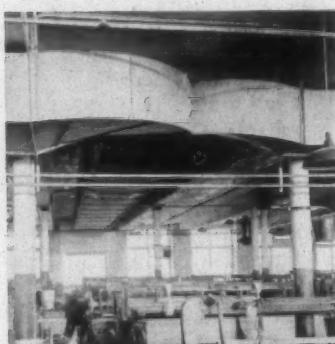
PARKS Automatic AIRCHANGER

How it works...and what makes it different



1 AIR ENTERS

Fan in this mixing chamber draws in air...and propels it forward. Air comes from outside (opening not shown)...or from room (opening at bottom) or at times from both.



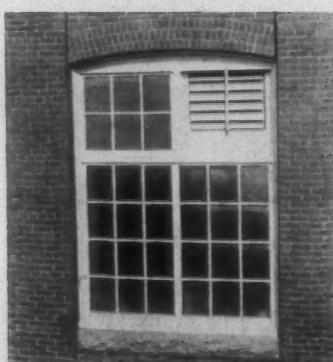
2 ...IS PUSHED

Pushed forward through ducts at ceiling, the amount of outside air...or its mixture with inside air...is regulated and automatically balanced with evaporation.



3 IS DISCHARGED

Discharged through a series of duct outlets, air circulates throughout the room. Free moisture from humidifiers evaporates, heat is removed...and marked uniformity, particularly of humidity, results.



4 ...ESCAPES

The "measured service" air...and with it much of the heat...escapes through a series of automatic exhaust shutters. With a slight pressure in the room, leakage is outward, increasing uniformity.



What Makes an Airchanger?

Fans? Ventilation? Important, yes. But these do not make an Airchanger. Other systems blow—but are not Airchangers.

The Airchanger, with its automatic humidity regulation, keeps Humidity Constant. Otherwise it isn't an Airchanger.

Other systems can't control air change by the Humidity Regulator. So they fail at Airchanger's most vital spot.

The Parks patented Humidity Psychrostat begins to restrict air change immediately humidity falls off. Knows when to prod the humidifiers or hold 'em back; or when to increase the air change. Knows how to keep them in balance.

Knows how to keep humidifiers running, and get the most out of them for evaporative cooling.

HUMIDITY STAYS PUT.

Only the Parks Automatic Airchanger has automatic humidity regulation of this sort. Without it, it isn't an Airchanger.

PARKS
Certified CLIMATE

PARKS-CRAMER CO • FITCHBURG, MASS. • CHARLOTTE, N.C.

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